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THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

TERMINATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Opening of the Campaign of 1859.

STATE OF ITALY.

PLOT AGAINST NAPOLEON III.

The late hour on Friday night at which the mails by the *Niagara* reached this City precluded the publication, in our issue of Saturday, of all those details which can alone place the actual position of affairs in Europe in its appropriate light. We complete the record this morning by the addition of important extracts from English and Continental papers, illustrative of the crisis.

THE CLOSE OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Final Correspondence between the Earl of Malmesbury and Count Buol—The Role of John Bull—Attitude of Prussia—Tone of the Paris Press.

DEMAND FOR THE SYMPATHY OF ENGLAND WITH THE ITALIAN CAUSE.

From the London Daily News. (Lord John Russell's Organ.) April 23.

"I have not been defeated by the Coalition, but by Liberal Ideas," said NAPOLEON, as in 1814 he succumbed to the might of the People of Europe, whom their Sovereigns had called to arms in the name of Liberty and with promises of constitutions. Once more in the history of this century the great battle of modern civilization, the contest between public opinion and material force, is about to be renewed on the grandest scale. With nothing to rely on but her armies, not daring to meet her neighbors at the council board, Austria has madly but wilfully defied the moral power of Europe. After having represented singly of late years the abhorred principles of the Holy Alliance, she now, spurning the advice and over riding the remonstrances of States greater and more powerful than herself, proceeds to carry them into a bloody execution.

The intelligence that Austria had sent an ultimatum to Sardinia was no sooner received in this capital, on Thursday, than it led to the meeting of a Cabinet Council, and on the same evening *the surprise and disapproval of the English Government was made known to Count Buol.* The reply of the Austrian Emperor was not delayed. We believe we are fully entitled to describe it as a *point blank refusal to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in the heart of Europe.* Count BUOL, with formal professions of respect, nevertheless declares that his master having taken his course will pursue it to the end. Thus impiously six years ago an Emperor and a soldier, to whom FRANCIS JOSEPH was but as the mushroom to the oak, set at nought the earnest pleadings of disinterested friendship and plunged four nations in war, but failed miserably a few months afterwards, broken-hearted at the frustration of his plans. So may all perish who build schemes for their own aggrandisement on the ruins of the peace or liberty of their fellow men.

The consequences of the Austrian declaration are rapidly unfolding themselves. It is not easy, and it will every day become more difficult, to obtain accurate detailed information of the movements of the French troops massed at the foot of the Alps. The *Moniteur*, yesterday, mentioned for the first time the existence of such troops, but did so in a manner which would be unmeaning and morally injurious to the French Government, unless it were intended to employ them to prevent the execution of the announced designs of Austria. A later telegram from Paris informs us, as from an official source, that a general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontier. If the aid of the Emperor of the French has been invoked by Sardinia, nothing hinders him from pouring in troops into Piedmont over the Alpine passes or by Genoa. Perhaps while we write the squadrons and battalions are moving solemnly amidst the grandest scenery in nature, in the brightness of this starry night. If there is, indeed, no chance of preserving peace, if without their aid the little Sardinian army is, as we are told, to be "crushed," and with it the head and heart of Italy, then we cannot bring ourselves to share the sentiments of some among us who "hope that LOUIS NAPOLEON will not make a hasty rush to take up the glove which has been so rashly thrown down." *It is a question of hours, and the powerful ally of Sardinia cannot advance too rapidly.*

We perceive it has been calculated that the Austrian General, by a rapid march, which, with the enormous forces at his disposal would virtually be unresisted, might reach Turin on the third day after crossing the Ticino, and there dictate the conditions on which the kingdom of Sardinia could be permitted to exist. We believe that this calculation involves several errors. *Unprotected as Turin is by any places of military strength, it is not likely that the Piedmontese Government will make the independence of the kingdom dependent on the safety of the capital.* The Piedmontese are well aware that great sacrifices may be demanded of them, and are prepared to meet them with fortitude. Should the removal of the seat of government to Genoa appear desirable for military reasons, it could be effected instantly, and then the Austrians would have nothing to gain by advancing on Turin. We hear much of the technical skill of the Austrian staff; but, on the other hand, it may be assumed that the Piedmontese General knows something of the art of war, and he will doubtless employ every resource to gain time and save his troops until the French reserves can come up. We do not at all expect that his forces will be crushed before aid can arrive. It is, indeed, far from certain that the Austrian General would precipitate himself eagerly upon Turin. He knows that he will have to reckon with a great Power having full command of the Mediterranean, and able at a few hours' notice to embark a large army at Toulon, and throw it into Genoa, whence it might advance upon his line of communication; or should the Duchies declare for Austria, into the port of Spezzia, within four days' march of Piacenza. Should the Piedmontese fall back in the direction of the Apennines, they would have the advantage of operating in a country peculiarly capable of defence, and also that of hastening their junction with French supports arriving by the coast.

While awaiting the result of these opposite movements one reflection forces itself upon the mind with peculiar force. It is the inscrutable nature of the principles of our foreign policy. Here is a small power, Sardinia, which for ten years has placed herself by our side with a confidence and affection which at times have been touching, confronted in arms by a deadly foe of three times her strength. We are sorry for her, very sorry; but we cannot help her. We should regret to see her independence gone, her Chambers closed, her free press put under censorship, still we cannot interfere. We find, comfort, however, in the thought that we are sacrificing our feelings to a high principle of duty and policy, when all at once some warm expression let fall by a too-eloquent Minister, or the stray sentence of an inspired journalist, recalls us to the fact that *in reality we are hastening into this very war, and taking up a position of active hostility to the very State which we profess or desire to defend. We protest once more, in the name of our countrymen, that, as we do not fight for Sardinia and freedom now, we will not be betrayed into fighting for absolutism in Lombardy and Venice six months hence.* If Austria had not lost her treaty rights in those countries by the flagrant violations of public law which we exposed yesterday, she has at all events committed them now to the chances of war. By those chances she must abide. If the Italians, aided by France, can expel the Austrians from the country, by all means let them do so. We profess to be neutral; we must be honestly neutral. This is a matter which electors should look to next week, and mention to the members they send to Parliament.

Austria in the Wrong—The Chances of the Coming Struggle.

From the London Times (Independent Conservative). April 23.

Good Friday of 1859 will be hereafter the epoch of departure whence veterans, now only youthful conscripts, shall commence the story of the great Austrian War. Just as we look back upon the bloodspilling contest of principles and passions which divided Europe in the last ten years of the last century; just as we note the particular points of difference which grew and widened and smoldered and flamed till the world was wrapped in the roaring fires, and the vision of all men was darkened by the smoke—so, as there is too much reason to fear, will the men of the succeeding age scan those acts of State which, winged by a swifter agency than our fathers knew, are passing momentarily before our eyes, and deduce how rapidly arose the great unnecessary war which lasted—what prophet shall dare to say how long? The solemnities of the Holy Week are neglected for the hurrying away of armed men to meet others upon an appointed spot for slaughter. The festivities of Easter will, possibly, be checked by the cries of men in conflict, and by the sorrows that wait upon victory as well as upon defeat. In our secure and secluded island we listen only to the echoes of instant preparation that are now passing like the fiery cross through the other countries of Europe. "The French army is in full march to the frontiers of Piedmont," General DELLA MARMORA telegraphs from the banks of the Ticino that *the Austrian army has made a significant movement on the strategical line of the Ticino, and that an attack at any moment may be apprehended.* The Court of Vienna, so late as yesterday, reiterates its declaration that all other proposals must be subordinate to the summons already addressed to Sardinia. The Imperial manifesto which is to accompany the declaration of war against Sardinia has already been prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by act of State and deed [of war to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise.

How completely a few days have changed the positions of the parties to this mighty difference! So late as Monday last, when Lord DERBY from his place in the House of Lords directed such bitter remonstrance against the Emperor of the French, it was believed that it was France who was poising the thunderbolt, and that it was from her only that we had occasion to fear lest the sound should come and the fire should fall. But now, within the last 48 hours, Austria has occupied the eyes of Europe, striding forth as the aggressor and the challenger, occupying the arena marked by tacit consent as the spot of conflict. Austria, whether in prudence, or in ambition, or in obduracy, has shown herself more ready for the fray even than the Power which was the origin of the quarrel. France seems to have been taken by surprise. Whether it was that the Emperor believed that all he desired would be obtained from Austria's fears, or whether he trusted to his own fertility in peaceful assurances and to the agency of the *Moniteur* to delay the conflict to a more convenient season; or whether he has calculated ill, or has been negligently served, it is impossible now to say; but certain it is that Austria has the start, and France is straining to overtake her. While Austria is manœuvering on the Ticino, France is still only sending troops to Dauphiny. While Austria is present to follow up her decisive menace by an irresistible attack, France is only collecting her defensive levies at a distance from the position of her jeopardized ally.

Austria is, as we have said, at this moment mistress of the position. She has an army on the Ticino before which, if put in motion, the forces of Sardinia must melt away into the fortresses of Alessandria and Genoa, or must be hopelessly scattered. Miracles do happen, undoubtedly, now and then; 40,000 men have beaten 200,000 men; but sane men do not reckon on the repetition of such incidents in the Nineteenth Century, and between regularly disciplined European troops. *It would be fanatical to suggest that Sardinia can hold her own for a week against the hosts about to be let loose upon her. The flood of spoilers will sweep over the land. Turin must be occupied, although probably not held.* The power of the Piedmontese monarchy will be shut up in the few fastnesses which Sardinia contains, and the real struggle will not begin until Austria has struck a blow which will be heard throughout Italy. As a belligerent Power she is wise in her generation; but she is not wise in her generation if she is seeking unnecessarily to become a belligerent Power. If she believed that there was no hope of permanent peace, that the French Emperor was resolved upon war, and that she was only being kept fainting under the weight of her arms, waiting till it should suit the convenience of the Emperor to overwhelm her; if she, moreover, is willing at this moment, when her promptitude has given her the choice of an offensive policy, to make those reasonable retractions which the interests of humanity and the public opinion of Europe require of her,—then it will be difficult to say that she is entirely wrong in having sought to precipitate a crisis in which she was bleeding to death. But if this is a first forward step in an aggressive and a defiant policy,—if Austria seeks to enter Sardinia as the armed apostle of absolutism and of ultra-montane priestcraft; if she has taken up her old-world mission of binding the bodies and coercing the minds and consciences of all human beings born in Italy, then the fact of her having been the first to commence this war will be no unimportant item in the great indictment which will be pressed against her. But, whatever may be *her* ultimate intentions, she has by her precipitancy done the Emperor of the French this great good: Whereas, three days ago, all Europe looked upon him as an Imperial robber, seeking occasion to let loose his prepared armies upon a peace loving neighbor, the world will see in this sudden start and in the hasty and unready preparations of NAPOLEON III. some evidence that *after all his menaces he had not intended to provoke the combat which Austria has now commenced.*

The great question for us to consider, however, is not how Austria stands, or at what pace France hastens, or even how soon Sardinia can be overrun, but what is the position and policy of England. Lord DERBY has said that, "If war breaks out, whatever be the consequence, our neutrality, as long as it may last, must to a certain extent be an armed neutrality, enabling us to take our part on that side, whatever it may be, which the honor, the interests, and the dignity of the country may indicate as best deserving our support." These words, coupled with others bearing upon the occupation of the shores of the Adriatic, tended to a scarcely ambiguous intimation that if the events of the impending war should lead French troops into the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom England would appear as a combatant in the *mêlée*. We ventured to comment upon those words in a tone of remonstrance. Now that the event appears more probable, and its preceding circumstances almost certain, we think it right to reiterate our protest against engaging England either by alliance, or menace, or guarantee, so as to draw her into this purely Continental quarrel. Surely we are not going to commit over again the faults committed by our fathers, and to burden ourselves with debts and obligations too great for ourselves or our sons to bear in the pursuit of some chimerical notions as to what we should like to see occur among our neighbors. We say, *at all risks and at all events, keep England out of this struggle between two dynastic Powers.* What have we, a free constitutional people, to do with a struggle between two despots, one of whom represents the principles of absolute power and priestly dominion, and the other the despotism delegated by pure democracy? If it must be so, let them fight; no English statesman can suppose that by weakening each other they can become more dangerous to us.

The National Character and Claims of the War.

From the London Post (Palmerston organ.)

"Diese ist eine track, aber keine kittle revolution"—"*This is a dress-coat and not a smock-frock revolution,*" was the contemptuous speech of old Marshal RADETSKY on the Italian movement of 1848. The Italian war of 1859, if inevitable, will be at once a dress-coat and a smock-frock war. Many Italian noblemen from the Lombardo-Venetian territory, from the various States of Central Italy, from Naples and Sicily, are hastening to serve as common privates in the Sardinian army. Historic associations, not inferior to those clustering round our own HOWARDS, or STANLEYS, or SEYMOURS, are linked with the names of the Duke VISCONTI, the Marquis PALLAVICINI, Count LITTA, Count MELZI, and many others of the illustrious Italians now enlisted as volunteers. For the enlightenment of all who believe that an Italian count must necessarily be a beggarly adventurer, barely able to prolong existence on maccaroni and water-lemons, we may state that these nobles have "lands and beeves"—that they are the owners of large possessions—of princely fortunes. In the list will be found a near relative of the Pope, a nephew of the Prime Minister of Tuscany, several nephews of cardinals, in a word, the *élite* of the whole Italian aristocracy. Not for the dress-coats. But the smock-frocks are there too. The peasants are emigrating, not singly, but in families. The scenes of 1848 seem to be renewed when we read of such an incident as the parish priest, OLIVO, abandoning his village, leading 40 of his flock over the mountains, and bringing them, at his own expense, to enlist in the Sardinian service. An allusion was made recently to a subscription already set on foot in London to aid the families of such Italians as either from this country or elsewhere have resolved to share the fortunes of Piedmont in the coming struggle. It was not our intention to have brought under the notice of the public a scheme originating with some Italian merchants of high position in the City, as we understand that it was their own wish that this pecuniary aid to the Italian cause should be sought only amongst such of their own countrymen in England as were in a position to contribute from their worldly store to secure some provision for their poorer countrymen who are offering their lives in the service of their common country. The delicacy that prompted such a feeling would only feel hurt by our commendation, there are other reasons rendering a prudent reserve as important to their own countrymen in Italy as it is honorable to themselves here. We must not forget that their own relatives and friends are still dwelling in the Lombard cities held by Croat garrisons, and that the patriotic exertions of the chief promoters of such a scheme might draw down on an aged father or helpless child calamities of no common order. We confine ourselves, therefore, as regards this Italian subscription, to a simple notice of the fact; and wishing, from the bottom of our hearts, "God speed" to its originators and its friends, with presuming to surround their proceedings with a publicity which it is their own earnest wish as far as possible to avoid. The wishes and the hopes, the sympathies and the interests, of England in this Italian question have been so grossly misrepresented that we *gladly seize every opportunity to prove to Italy and to Europe in what direction the real current of public opinion flows, and what side will alone receive our encouragement and support when the true voice of England shall at length be heard.* A most natural and justifiable resolve not to create any possible obstacle to the efforts of Lord MALMESBURY to preserve the peace of Europe has checked the expression of sympathy with Italy in quarters where it is most strongly felt. It must not, however, be supposed that amongst all those hundreds of British legislators who, since the meeting of Parliament, have left to Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Lord Clarendon the task of giving utterance to the sentiments of England, there has been a total want of deep sympathy with Italy,—nay, often of generous enthusiasm in her behalf. Still less must it be supposed that in those British constituencies now preparing to elect and instruct their representatives, *no interest will be expressed for the success of a cause in which England can have no interest apart from the true interest of Italy.* "Italy for the Italians;" such as the single and simple programme of English politicians in the Italian question. "The affairs of Italy regulated only by Italians:" such ought to be the sole aim of English statesmanship in all negotiations relating to the reconstitution of the Italian States; and if we cannot add "the liberation of Italy to be effected only by Italians," it is assuredly from no wish to see the bayonets of France gleaming along the passes of the Alps, but simply because common sense tells us that even Sardinian heroism can avail little against overpowering numbers, whilst common justice proclaims that Italy has the right to invoke foreign friends when crushed beneath foreign foes, and that France too has the right to declare herself the enemy, when she must otherwise remain the accomplice, of Austrian misrule. The present movement in Italy differs from every other during the last forty-four years, with the single exception of 1848, in that it is shared by all classes of the people, and that it has the unqualified sanction of the most moderate and temperate leaders of the constitutional party. This last fact must not be overlooked. When we learn, for example, that in Tuscany the Marquis GINO CAPPONI has contributed so many thousand francs for the equipment of the Tuscan volunteers, the statement, to any person at all acquainted with Italian politics and parties, is exactly the same as if a great national movement in our own country were publicly declared to have received the cordial support and direct pecuniary aid of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE. One such fact would stamp the character of any English movement; and the person who should think of denouncing its friends as rabid revolutionists, would only draw down on his head deserved contempt. It is no otherwise in Italy. *The whole Italian people, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina, are animated by a common feeling, and striving for a common aim.* The hopeless and helpless incapacity of the English Cabinet has hitherto prevented England from giving to Italy the moral support on which she had a right to count. Both for our interests and honor, we trust that this reproach will be speedily wiped off, and that England will soon be heard speaking by the mouth of her statesmen. But the people of England must themselves lead the way.

A Ministerial Utterance—Austria to Blame for Everything.

From the London Herald (Derbyite) April 22.

On Monday last the alarming condition which the Italian question had gradually assumed became the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The fullest information was afforded by Ministers of the Crown, and the means adopted by them for the preservation of peace detailed. Towards the close of his admirable address Lord DERBY stated that England had made one more effort, suggested one more proposition, with respect to which it was not, of course, expedient that at that time any further explanation should be given. The terms of that proposition have since been made public. The proposals were five in number:

1. To effectuate, previous to the Congress, a general and simultaneous disarmament.

2. The disarmament to be settled by military or civil commission independent of the Congress. This Commission to be composed of six Commissioners, one for each of the great Powers and the sixth for Sardinia.

3. As soon as the Commission shall have assembled and commenced its task, the Congress shall meet in its turn, and proceed to the discussion of the political questions.

4. The Representatives of the Italian States shall be invited by the Congress, immediately after its assembling, to take their seats with the Representatives of the five great Powers exactly in the same manner as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

Now, this just and moderate proposal contains nothing to which all the parties interested in the controversy could not have given their assent without hesitation or loss of dignity, and we are not surprised to learn that France, Russia and Prussia at once expressed their willingness to accede to the same. *Austria, however, has rejected the proposition, and has, moreover, taken a step that must place her in a false position.* The Austrian Government has suddenly determined to summon Sardinia to disarm in three days, the alternative being an immediate declaration of war. The order was forwarded to Count GIULAI on Tuesday, who was to communicate it in a courteous note to Count CAVOUR. *It is supposed that the French cannot arrive upon the scene of action early enough and in sufficient force to prevent the invasion.* The Sardinian army, therefore, will most probably retire upon Alessandria and Genoa, and wait the course of events. In fact, it would be hopeless for this small State to endeavor to struggle single handed against the powerful forces of the Austrian empire.

There can be no doubt that in thus precipitating a crisis Austria has committed a grave and terrible mistake. Her rulers have risked a conflict at the moment that hopes of an accommodation began to revive. *They have destroyed at one blow that sympathy felt for their cause so long as they were content to act purely upon the defensive and to restrict themselves to the preparations that a Power menaced with attack had a legitimate right to adopt.* It would be vain for us to attempt to conceal the grave error of which, by its fatal precipitancy, the Austrian Government has been guilty. For various reasons this State had grown unpopular with the public in many parts of Europe, and its conduct during the Crimean struggle rendered the greatest caution necessary. For such a State deliberately to run the risk of plunging Europe into war, *is an unpardonable offence.* A short delay would have put the sincerity of the other litigants to the test, and Austria, as well as Europe, might have been enabled to discriminate between friends and foes. Under these circumstances, to reject the amicable and reasonable proposition of England, and to present an ultimatum with only three days for consideration, was a proceeding that must tend to bring the Austrian Government into discredit. We have reason to believe that, had the negotiations continued, an amicable solution of the whole question would have been speedily secured; and we regret that Austria should have broken them off, and adopted measures that will incur the censure of all sincere lovers of peace. So long as Austria displayed a tendency to act with impartiality and moderation she found friends; but now she has drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard her rulers need not be surprised to find a very different feeling animating the rulers and the people of this and other countries. The blessings of peace are well understood and appreciated; and any wanton assault on its integrity is sure to meet with general condemnation. *Austria has been the first to provoke the strife, and her rulers must not be surprised if their crime involves a fearful retribution.*

STATE OF ITALY.

Movements of Sardinia—Interesting Statement of the Position and Intentions of Sardinia.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

GENOA, Tuesday, April 19, 1859.

I have been moving along with the tide which bears to Piedmont the champions of Italian emancipation. I saw at Spezia, on Saturday last, 15 of the Duke of MODENA'S chasseurs, who had crossed the frontier at Santo Stefano, with their arms and accoutrements, and were promenading the quays and streets of that little gay sea bathing town. These are some of the heroes by the aid of which the Duke of MODENA hopes to arrest the march of the Piedmontese along the Val di Magra, at his own narrow pass of Aulla. Their skyblue uniform, the colors of the House of ESTE, contrasted rather oddly with the deep blue tunics of the Sardinian bersagliari, with whom the new comers were fraternising and lovingly walking arm-in-arm. At Sestri and Chiavari I left with volunteers from Parma, Mantua and even from Brescia, who had crossed the whole Duchy of Parma from the Po to the Apennines, and crossing the Pass of Centocroci, had come to the sea-shore, and were now traveling by a variety of conveyances along the Riviera. At Genoa I found the Malenchini battalion, 570 men strong, which, after forming and drilling at Leghorn, had at last come over in a steamer, and proceeded to Turin. Towards evening, yesterday, two more steamers, also from Leghorn, came to land, laden with several hundreds more. At 4 o'clock this morning, I was awakened by the war-songs of another party which had just entered the harbor with the very earliest break of day. The Genoese have caught enthusiasm from so many adventurers going through their town. One hundred riflemen, armed with Swiss carabines, at their expense, and numbering the most famous shots of the tower Giro, or rifle gallery, have already been received triumphantly at Turin, on their way to swell the ranks of GARIBALDI'S *Cacciatori delle Alpi* at Cuneo. This body of sharp-shooters already exceed 4,000 combatants, and another corps of the same strength is now forming at Acqui, which will bear the name of *Cacciatori degli Apennini*, and will be commanded by General ULLOA.

All these matters I have been able to ascertain with my own eyes; but rumor is rife here that the students both of Pisa and Sienna are expected daily; and also that two battalions of a Neapolitan regiment, with their military band at their head, have marched across the Roman frontier, and through the mediation of the French General in command at Rome, have obtained a free passage, and are to embark at Civita Vecchia. Bands of volunteers have also left Faenzan and other towns of Romagna; they had tricolored banners waving before them, and were accompanied by loud plaudits of all their town's people, in defiance of the Papal authorities, unable any longer to control this universal *levée des boucliers.*

You will see by this that little less than a combined effort of all Europe is required to bik the Italians of their present object, and to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. All this moving wall proceeds with admirable order and method, and is easily amenable to discipline under its chiefs, so long as it is confident that those chiefs are in earnest, and will insist on having the national Italian question settled by peaceful means if possible, and otherwise by an appeal to arms. Of a pacific solution, however, the Italians have laid aside all hope—or, I should say, fear. The great bugbear of a Congress has lost its terrors; people here are quite certain either that no Congress shall take place, or that its deliberations will have no other results than to put off the struggle, so as to afford them time the better to prepare for it, and in the same measure wear out the means and the resources of Austria. They think Austria can far less afford to wait than Piedmont and Italy.

The Sardinian Government, however, is not free from serious apprehensions, and has directed the provinces of Arona, Novara and Lomellina, which border on the Ticino, to disarm their national guards, and put aside all thoughts of resistance in the event of an Austrian invasion. The Austrians have, therefore, free way open to Novara, and, if they are enterprising enough, even to Vercilli and Turin. The Sardinian plan of campaign is to abandon all the left bank of the Po, and, taking their position at Casale and Alessandria, to defend the line of the Apennine round Genoa, which would, in that event, become the seat of government. Should the Austrians be rash enough to venture into the ground laid open before them, they would in all probability meet a French army on the Sesia or the Dora, ere they are two weeks older. But if, on the contrary, they keep their present position at Pavio, and it becomes necessary for the Sardinians to attack, these latter will march on Piacenza, carrying the war into the Parmesan territory by Voghera and Stradella, whilst at the same time a strong army, or division of their army, or of their French auxiliaries, would land at Spezia, either from Genoa or Toulon, make their way up the Val di Magra to the Appenine gate of La Glea, and occupy the same Parmesan territory on the south. Masters of Parma, the French and Sardinians would equally threaten Piacenzat Mantua, and Ferrara; and the Austrians could not follow their adversaries to the right bank of the Po, without to great extent losing the advantage of their redoubted *tetragon* of Lombard fortresses, Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnaga.

There are political considerations, no less than strategetic views, to advise this course of operations. Neither France nor Sardinia have as yet broadly expressed their intentions of driving the Austrians out of their Lombardo-Venetian dominions. They are thus far only contending for the full emancipation of the Italian States, according to the Treaty of 1815; were they by a rapid and vigorous manœuvre able to wrest from the Austrians and demolish the fortresses of Piacenza, in the Duchy of Parma and Ferrara, in the States of the Church, they could then come to terms with their enemy, before the war had time to acquire vast European dimensions. They would make the Po the real frontier, an insurmountable barrier against ambition, and settle the minor matters of the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the Legations, and other Italian States, in a manner to give at least a temporary satisfaction to the moderate national party. By a southern, rather than a western, attack upon the Austrians, the Sardinians and the French would at once cut off the smaller Italian States from their overbearing Austrian protector, and give their subjects full scope to settle their old scores with their worthless Governments. The very first outbreak of hostilities would break up the establishments of the Duchess of PARMA, of him of MODENA, and of the Grand Duke of TUSCANY; and the volunteers, no less than the regular armies of those States, would at once add from 30,000 to 40,000 combatants to the forces of the national party. At Rome, after the withdrawal of the Austrians from the Legations, a movement unavoidable on the very first declaration of war, the Pope would be utterly at the mercy of the French, and if the King of Naples, who is dying daily and dying by inches, would so far oblige his subjects as to remove from his palace to the royal vaults of the Church of St. Francis, just across the square, there is little doubt but the whole army would follow the example of the two battalions who have, as I am assured, already ventured on the desperate step of a desertion *en masse.* Even a return to the treaties of 1815, that is, a recognition of the thorough independence of the Italian States—even that little amount of justice to the Italian people cannot be obtained from Austria except by might of arms. Indeed, she knows that such an arrangement could only be preliminary to her total and final expulsion from the Peninsula; and it is very probable that no human effort will induce her to lay down her arms until the whole question is set at rest for ever. If she found it so difficult for the last ten years to hold her own against Piedmont alone, what would it be if the Duchies, the Legations, Tuscany, and even the Two Sicilies, were to be constituted into as many free States—as many Piedmonts arrayed against her?

It behoves England and Prussia to see whether the surest way of averting the horrors of war may not be found in endeavoring by negotiation, viz: by putting on the screw to Austria, and threatening her with the enmity of all Europe—to obtain that much—or, I should say, that little—justice from her.

The Neapolitan Refugees—Appeal of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The committee over which I have the honor to preside think it due to those who have so generously contributed to the relief of the Neapolitan exiles, that they should be made acquainted with what the committee have done in the execution of their trust, and what they hope yet to effect if sufficient funds should be subscribed for the purpose. They have endeavored to remember throughout that they have had to relieve the wants of sufferers who were for the most part gentlemen by birth and education, and it has been their constant care to afford the necessary relief in the manner which should be least grating to the feelings of men whose original position should have entitled them to be rather the givers than the recipients of pecuniary aid. The exiles, when they arrived in London, were for the most part in a state of complete destitution, and a considerable sum had to be expended in providing them with ordinary necessaries. The committee had then to provide the requisite funds for their expenses during their stay in London. The greater part have expressed a wish to leave this country with as little delay as possible; thirty-five have already left, and arrangements are in progress for the departure of nearly all the others. In these cases the committee defray the expenses of the journey, and place at the disposal of each exile on his arrival at his place of destination a sum just sufficient to provide for his immediate wants. For all this an adequate amount has been collected; but the committee feel that more than this ought to be done, and they believe that the people of this country will not be satisfied unless more is done. The men for whom provision has to be made are no ordinary sufferers; they have, many of them, been reduced from affluence to absolute destitution and from the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed their friends are wholly unable to assist them. Ten of the best years of their life cannot have been passed in a Neapolitan dungeon without leaving traces, in many instances, in broken spirits and shattered constitutions. Some little time must necessarily elapse before they can be expected to recover the bodily and mental vigor which will enable them to provide for themselves. Some, who are advanced in years, are altogether unfitted for a task for which neither of their former habits nor the present state of health seem to qualify them. To provide for the temporary wants of those who are recovering their health, to advance the sums requisite to enable them to begin life afresh, and render their talents available for their future support, and to provide for the permanent necessities of a few who from age and infirmities, or other causes, are altogether unfitted for obtaining a livelihood, a much larger sum is required than has yet been subscribed. We cannot help thinking that when this is known, the money will be forthcoming. Providence has cast these men on our shores, and has thereby given us an opportunity of showing at once our sympathy with unmerited misfortune, and our attachment to principles by which we profess to be guided. I cannot conclude without expressing the admiration excited in the minds of the committee by the conduct of the exiles. Not one unreasonable application has been made. Their desire has been to conceal rather than to make known their wants, and each has seemed anxious to avoid drawing upon the fund subscribed, in order that more might be left for others.

SHAFTESBURY.

Smith O'Brien in Toronto.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN had a public reception in Toronto on the 3d May. In response to an address of welcome from Mr. J. G. MOYLAN, he made a speech of considerable length. After returning thanks for the cordiality of his reception, Mr. O'BRIEN said:

"It is now about thirty years ago, since, as a public man, and at a time when emigration was anything but popular in Ireland, I was an advocate for emigration to Canada. I advocated emigration to Canada, as God knows, because I was desirous to lose from the soil of Ireland any portion of my countrymen; but because I was desirous that those who could not obtain in their own country a livelihood, such as is capable of sustaining man in a position worthy of the dignity of manhood, should for a time, at least—if not for his posterity, at least for himself—go to some country in which he might acquire for himself pecuniary independence. The opinion which I always held, and which I still hold, is that any man who can live in Ireland should not, ought not to leave her. He should not quit his country; let him remain in the old land; let him remain on the old soil in which his fathers were buried, and on which his own lot is placed. But, on the other hand, if men are to be exiles; if men are to be beggars I say that it is for their interest, and it is my duty to tell them so; to emigrate to Canada, Australia or the United States, or to whatever other portion of the world offers to them a suitable arena for their exertions; or free scope for their labors. Now with respect to Canada I am not enabled to speak, because I have not had much opportunity of observing the condition of my countrymen in this colony; but with respect to the United States I was assured by individuals—by masses I may say—that every industrious man who goes there with a determination to amend his condition and to uphold the character of his country by his own good conduct, is enabled to secure independence for himself and for his children. And I have myself met with many hundreds who went to the United States with nothing but a spade in their hands, and who are now in possession of large fortunes; I trust and believe the same is the case in Canada, and if I shall find upon further inquiry that it is so, then I shall not regret the part I have taken in encouraging my fellow countrymen to emigrate to this region."

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. frigate *Sabine*, and U. S. sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, were at Montevideo March 26, and would sail in a few days for the West Indies. Also, at Montevideo, same date, U. S. brigs *Bainbridge*, *Perry* and *Dolphin*; U. S. steamers *Metacomet* and *Atlanta* repairing. The storeship *Supply* sailed March 16th for New-York, and was seen by Spanish bark *Emily*, April 15, with loss of foretopmast and maintopgallant mast.

The U. S. storeship *Supply*, F. STRANG, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday in 52 days from Montevideo and 28 days from Pernambuco. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant commanding F. STRANG; First Lieutenant, A. READ; Second Lieutenant, J. KELL; Third Lieutenant, J. L. BLAKE; Fourth Lieutenant, J. H. GILLIS; Pursers' G. W. CLARK and F. J. HAWIRE; Captain's Clerk, J. A. CARR.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—We are informed by Capt. ENGLISH, of the schooner *Frances*, arrived at this port Saturday, that it was reported at Port-au-Platte that the Dominican Government has negotiated with an American Company to work the gold mines of that country.

SAILING OF SENATOR SEWARD FOR EUROPE.

The Steamer Escort Down the Bay—Salutes and other Demonstrations—Parting Speeches of Senator Seward.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Ariel*, on Saturday, for Southampton, was the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, who has gone on a visit to Europe to recruit his health, and, as he has publicly stated, in order to study the institutions and people of the Old World, that he may be the better prepared to labor for the benefit of his own native land. The demonstration which was made by his friends upon the occasion of his leave-taking was one of the most enthusiastic.

According to arrangements Mr. SEWARD was waited on at the Astor House at 10 o'clock by a Committee consisting of Judge Peabody, S. B. Dutcher, Prof. Glaubenskiee, George E. Sherman and others, who escorted him down to Castle Garden, where the steamer *Josephine*, which had been chartered for the purpose, was in waiting to receive him and his friends. Some two hundred of the prominent Republicans were on board, with a band of music, and they received Mr. SEWARD with a salute, and with other demonstrations of respect. Shortly afterwards the steamer *Alida*, which had been chartered by the Republicans of Brooklyn, with the design of participating in the demonstration, passed the Battery, gaily dressed out with flags, on her way to receive the Brooklyn delegation on board. A large crowd gathered upon the adjoining piers, who watched the proceedings with evident interest, enjoying the music and the salutes. About 11 o'clock, the whole party being on board, the *Josephine* left the Battery, and proceeded slowly down the Bay, the band playing a variety of lively airs as she passed through the shipping which lay at anchor in the harbor. The day was most delightful, and the best possible good humor prevailed on board. At the Quarantine landing they were received by a salute from the Health Officer, which was replied to on board the *Josephine*; after which Dr. GUNN and his friends joined the party, and were introduced to Senator SEWARD. The steamer then proceeded on her way towards the Narrows. Refreshments were provided in the cabin, to which the distinguished guest was invited, as was the entire company. In passing Vanderbilt's Landing, some boys engaged in shad-fishing cheered the steamer lustily, when Mr. SEWARD went to the side of the boat, and taking off his hat, swung it to the boys, remarking that he claimed that cheer wholly for himself. The Senator appeared in excellent spirits, and amused his friends greatly by his playful humor and anecdotes, one of which was a story of a certain town in the western part of this State where the people were all zealous Republicans except one man, and he was under conviction.

Having reached Southwest Spit, and the large crowd finding it difficult to get an opportunity to speak personally with Mr. SEWARD, called upon him repeatedly for a speech. After some hesitation he took his stand upon a settee, and after silence had been obtained spoke as follows:

It would, of course, be impossible for me to convince you that I am insensible to the manifestation of such hospitality and friendship as I am receiving at your hands. I will, with your leave, however, undertake to interpret it, leaving out all its political bearings and relations, and will regard you, not as politicians, not as Republicans, but as fellow-citizens and as friends, who, against my will, followed me to the home of my friend, where I was entertained, took me up at the door of my hotel, unwilling to leave me alone in your City, and who will not separate from me until you separate from me at the gates of the ocean. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the sky is bright, the sun is auspicious; all the indications promise a pleasant and prosperous voyage; and it will depend upon my own temper whether out of it I am able or not to make that material for which I go abroad—the knowledge which I may derive from the sufferings of humanity in foreign countries, in order the better to labor for the elevation of my own countrymen. I will only say, gentlemen, in expressing my thanks to you, now that we are at the point of separation, that I trust it may be my good fortune to return amongst you and resume the duties now temporarily suspended in the great cause of freedom and humanity; but no one knows the casualties of life, and two voyages separate me from you. What may happen to me in that time no one but a beneficent Providence knows. If it is not my lot to return among you, I trust I shall be remembered as one who accomplished, in his own life, the laudable ends of an honorable ambition, and who died far away from his native land without a regretful remembrance—without an enemy to be recalled, and with the conviction that he had tried to deserve the good opinion which his friends had cherished concerning him.

At the conclusion of the speech he was greeted with prolonged applause.

By this time the steamer *Alida* was seen approaching, and when she had came within hearing distance she was greeted with cheers and a salute.

In a few moments she ran along-side of the *Josephine*, and so calm was it, that the two boats lay as quietly as if they had been moored at a pier. Mr. SEWARD now came forward, and on being recognized by the Brooklyn party, loud and prolonged cheers greeted him. Mr. STRANAHAN, Mr. LEIGH and others then came on board, and at their invitation Mr. SEWARD went on board the *Alida*. Here Mr. STRANAHAN made a short address to him, and introduced the Brooklyn delegation, all of whom shook hands with the Senator, and wished him a safe and pleasant passage. When these ceremonies were concluded, Mr. SEWARD was called upon for a speech, to which he replied as follows:

Gentlemen, if upon an occasion of so much sadness, I may be allowed to indulge for a moment in pleasantry, I will say in regard to that portion of my fellow-citizens on the other bout, that they are not at all according to my own heart. (Laughter.) For, in the first place, they were too fast. They exacted a speech from me, although I saw your bout astern, and naturally thought if they would wait a few moments I could make one speech do for both, and thus I might fulfil the old adage and "

FROM LIBERIA.

The French Emigrant System—Condition of the Colony—The Liberian College—Death of the United States Commercial Agent.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, (West Africa,) Friday, Feb. 18, 1859.

The French Emigrant System is, I think, abandoned in Liberian waters. Soon after the unfortunate fate of the ship *Regina Coeli*, it was circulated here that the French commodore of this station was on his way to bombard Monrovia. Many of the native tribes who are hostile to the Government hailed this news with great satisfaction. No definite intelligence has been received to give coloring to such a report.

The United States ship *Vincennes* arrived here on the 29th ult. and sailed on the 8th inst. All well on board. There have been no deaths on the ship since she left the States, excepting a native. She captured the *Julia Dean* under suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, and sent her to Boston for trial. The officers visited many of the Liberians, and manifested much interest in the welfare of this country.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale* arrived here on the 14th, and departed in a few hours after.

The Legislature is now in session, and will adjourn in a few days. The only thing of interest to the American people is the location of the Liberian College. A brief synopsis of its history may not be uninteresting. Thus: Some generous gentlemen in Massachusetts concluded to build a college in Liberia for the education of the youth, and made some provision for indigent students. The trustees of donation reside in Massachusetts, or principally in Boston, but the trustees of the College are all Liberian citizens. The Legislature here chartered the Board of Trustees, and in doing so said that the College should be erected at Clay Ashland, about fifteen miles from Monrovia. Soon after, Gen. ROBERTS, the ex-President, visited England and America, and while in Boston he was chosen the President of that Institution. His administration of the affairs of this country was distinguished by great political sagacity, eminent ability, and sound policy. How well he will succeed in his new position remains yet to be ascertained.

In due time Gen. ROBERTS returned home and found all the materials for the erection of the College, which had been forwarded from Boston. By this time the Board here decided that Clay Ashland was not healthy, or that there were swamps contiguous to the College lands. By a vote of one majority—there being a tie and the President gave the casting vote—it was resolved that the buildings should be erected at Monrovia.

The Board applied to President BENSON for some land, which he generously granted, presuming that the Legislature would sanction his doings. The work began, the corner-stone was laid, and every thing promised a speedy erection of the buildings. But the citizens of Clay Ashland laid an injunction on the operation, which was afterwards sustained by the Court, on the ground that the Legislature had authorized its erection in their settlement. It is one year since the injunction was laid, and nothing has been done, if we except the decay of the materials, and the injury which they have sustained from the insects.

The Legislature at this session would not legalize the building of the College at Monrovia. A memorial was received by both Houses from the Board of Donation, which gave great offence to many, if not a majority, of the legislators. The substance was that the College ought to be built at Monrovia, and that the Board of Donation would not consent to its erection anywhere, if it did not meet with the approval of the Trustees here. Thus matters stand.

Dr. JOHN Z. FORNEY, the United States Commercial Agent for this port, died on the 9th inst. The President and Cabinet, Senate and Representatives, Gen. ROBERTS, and many others of the most distinguished citizens attended his funeral.

The Congos who were brought here in the *Niagara*, have been located in the different Counties of the Republic. Teachers have been provided for them, and they are now attending school with a great desire to learn. They express themselves satisfied with their new homes, and have no disposition to return from whence they came.

The company of emigrants who arrived here from Cambridge, is now undergoing the acclimating fever. There were twenty of them. Two very old and decrepit have died. They are all more than delighted with Liberia. OTHELLO.

The Hon. J. R. Giddings on the Oberlin Rescue—He Counsels Hanging the Slave-Catchers.

JEFFERSON, May 4, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask my opinion in regard to the past action and the future course of the Oberlin prisoners, now in jail at Cleveland for violating the Fugitive Slave enactment.

That measure was passed under the influence of threats and intimidation. Disunion and bloodshed were proclaimed as the alternative in case of refusal. Before such insolence Northern members bowed in unmanly submission, surrendering their own individuality, the rights of their States, and the honor of the nation. The page of our political history that records the passage of that act will long be read with mortification and regret. It constitutes a legislative incident in that war, so long waged and carried on by the party now in power against the colored men of our nation; a war in which men, women and children have been butchered in cold blood for their love of liberty; a war in which free persons are enslaved, and slaves are murdered even upon the soil of Ohio with perfect impunity; a war which subjects colored people to a commerce, from the horrors of which they shrink, preferring death by their own hands rather than meet its tortures; a war in which mothers are driven to the horrible choice of slaying their own children rather than permit them to live and become subject to the degradation that awaits them in life. This war is sometimes called "*piratical*," but I have yet to find the record of pirates who doomed their victims to death, merely for their love of liberty. It is a slander upon piracy to compare this war with that in which they slay their victims for the comparatively excusable purpose of obtaining money. *In this war more than twenty thousand human victims are annually sacrificed.*

This slave enactment under which our friends are imprisoned, was passed in order to involve the people of the Free States in this guilt—for the purpose of making them accessories to such crimes. It was passed by a Locofoco Congress. A Locofoco Marshal selects a Locofoco Grand Jury to find an indictment drawn by a Locofoco Attorney, to be tried by a Locofoco traverse jury, packed for the purpose of conviction, before a Locofoco Judge, appointed by a Locofoco President, confirmed by a Locofoco Senate, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to this law.

In disregarding this law, the prisoners did right. Their error consisted in sparing the lives of the slave-catchers. Those pirates should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed. You are aware that this is the doctrine which I proclaimed in Congress. I adhere to it. Had the *prisoners executed the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught the Administration a lesson not soon to be forgotten.* We should have been no more troubled with that class of miscreants. They would have learned better than to show themselves among an intelligent people who know their rights and dare maintain them. But in rescuing their fellow man from the fangs of these bloodhounds, the prisoners *did right.* Present and coming generations will bless them for it. It was a high moral duty, the exercise of a virtue which sheds a halo of glory around the memories of our republican fathers. When arrested for such an act they did well in refusing to give bail; when brought into Court they did right in refusing to give bail; and, in my opinion, they cannot now recede from the manly position which they have assumed. By these noble acts they have inscribed their names upon a most important page of our history. They no longer act for themselves in this business, but for justice, for liberty, for the cause of freedom. The eyes of the nation are upon them. They should bear in mind the character of the people of this portion of our gallant State. They should remember the pilgrim fathers from whom they have descended. Cleveland is now the Boston of 1775, and I trust her sons will meet the responsibilities thrown upon them with becoming firmness.

As to the future, I see no other course for the prisoners than patiently to await events. Their counsel will apply to the Supreme Court of our State for a *habeas corpus* whenever sentence shall be pronounced upon any of their number.

I have great confidence in the judges composing that Court, but should they prove unequal to the occasion, the case will then be fully made up, and the appeal must then be taken to that highest of earthly tribunals, the source of all political power. The people finding this Government to have become "*destructive of the lives, the liberties, and the happiness of its citizens,* will ALTER OR ABOLISH IT, and *organize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their* SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

This duty, so solemnly enjoined upon us by the founders of our Government, in that immortal charter of American liberty to which for almost a century we have been accustomed to look for instruction and direction in regard to our rights, WILL NOT BE NEGLECTED.

Yours, for Liberty and the Constitution,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

The Hon. RALPH PLUMB.

TEN-MILE RACE AT HARTFORD.—The Springfield *Republican* says: One of the most attractive incidents on the 4th of May, at Hartford, was the great trot of ten miles at one pull between the horse *Broker*, of ANDREW A. DALTON, of Springfield, and the "Rockville mare," *Lady Gilbert*, owned by Mr. FARGO, of South Coventry, Conn. The horse has achieved a wide reputation for speed and endurance, being the hero of the celebrated drive from Albany to Utica, and having trotted at Rockville, Conn., last Fall, ten miles in thirty one minutes, thirty seconds. The purse on the 4th was $1,000. The mare was clearly no equal match for the horse on so long a pull; for a short race of mile heats, she would give him a closer dog, and a more doubtful contest. The two sharpest points in this trot were the second half of the first mile, and the first half of the sixth, both of which *Broker* finished in 1:29, while the quickest half miles of the mare were the last of the second mile and the first of the third, each in 1:30, making for her the only continuous mile done by either animal in three minutes. Judging from appearances, *Broker* could have gone the ten miles in thirty minutes; and we understand his owner, Mr. DALTON, proposes to drive him five miles in fourteen minutes, or in 2:40 each, on Hampden Park, if the managers of that institution will open its gates to him.

The War with the Mohaves—Letter from S. A. Bishop.

The Los Angelos *Vineyard*, of April 13th, received by Overland Mail, contains the following interesting letter:

PAN UTAH CREEK, Cal., Thursday, March 24, 1859.

To Colonel Hoffman, or Captain Burton, or the Commanding Officer present at the Cuchana Valley:

GENTLEMEN: On my way to meet Lieutenant E. F. BEALE, with supplies, agreeable to his official directions, and to assist him in working the road, I arrived at or near the Colorado River on the 19th inst., when I was met by six or seven hundred Indians, claiming to be Mohaves, Pan Utahs and Yumas, armed with bows and arrows and a club in their hands, who forbid our further advance. I handed my rifle and pistols to one of my men, and made signs to one of the chiefs to lay aside his arms and meet me, as I wished to have a talk with him, which he did.

In as few words as possible I explained to him the object of my expedition, and that I wished to pass peaceably through his country. He then gave me his consent that I might do so, but wanted me to give his people some tobacco. I ordered about one hundred pounds of tobacco, which I had intended for them, to be brought out and divided among them. I also gave a shirt to each of the chiefs. We then drove to the lake and encamped for the night. Being acquainted with the treachery of these Indians, I was not fully satisfied that all was right.

Early in the morning of the 20th we hitched up our teams, and finding an Indian that offered to guide us to Beale's crossing, we started to cross the river without further delay. After marching to the river, we launched our boat, and stretched a rope from one shore to the other, and as we were in the act of crossing a part of the men, I was told that it was the order of the chief that I should not cross the river unless I gave a shirt to every man of his tribe, as well as to each Indian there assembled. This was impossible, even if we had given up those of every man in the company, had our disposition been to comply with the demand. I told them that I asked of them no more than what was right, and that I would not submit to anything that was wrong.

As there were assembled at least 400 Indians on the opposite bank of the river, to prevent our crossing, unless the demand for the shirts was complied with, I gave instructions to have the rope cast loose from the other bank of the river. Messrs. AKERD and POOL were sent to the other side for that purpose, and while in the act of untying the rope, the Indians began shooting at them with arrows. They escaped unharmed, but the India-rubber boat was pierced in many places, so as to be nearly filled with water by the time they reached this side of the river. At the time they commenced shooting on the opposite side of the river, by means of a signal made by the Indians to communicate the intelligence to those on this side, the arrows commenced pouring forth from the willows in the rear of the train.

Knowing full well that we must fight, I repaired to an open space, where we could better contend with such a superior force. On reaching the lake where we had encamped two days previous, and while in the act of corralling the wagons, we were greeted with a shower of arrows. I then gave orders to the men to kill and scalp every one that could be seen. It was a warm time for about three hours, my men killing at least two Indians for every three shots fired, and taking some of their hair. This has deterred them from further molesting us to the present time, although they are collected in large numbers on the opposite side of the river, and dare us to cross.

I have forty men, and as I believe we have whipped them on this side of the river, I think it could do the same on the other, were it possible to cross the river with all my men. But as I should be under the necessity of dividing my company, as well as having the river, which is one fourth of a mile in width, to obstruct my movements, I think it would be dangerous to attempt it without assistance. I am satisfied that fifty men would be ample, knowing, as I do, that I could whip them had I not the river to cross. If, therefore, you can with propriety, and in accordance with your duties, or without transcending your official power, you will send to my assistance a detachment of men.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. BISHOP.

A NOVEL CHURCH CASE—THE SIN OF LISTENING TO HERETICS.—A curious case of Church discipline has occurred in Cortland village, New York. On the 15th of March last, by a solemn vote of the Presbyterian Church of that village, Mr. STEPHEN BREWER, a prominent and influential citizen, was tried and suspended for a "breach of covenant," for having attended public services in a neighboring Church on the Sabbath, and listening to discourses from RALPH WALDO EMERSON, GEORGE W. CURTIS and WENDELL PHILLIPS. The history of this case is as follows

For the three winters past "The Cortlandville Literary Association" have invited distinguished scholars to lecture in the "stone church," so called in that village—and some of them lectured Saturday evenings, and stayed over and preached in the same Church on the Sabbath. They were WENDELL PHILLIPS, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, HORACE GREELEY, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H CHAPIN, T. STARR KING, A. D. MAYO, GEORGE W. CURTIS, and others." Among the others, were HENRY WARD BEECHER, THOS. BEECHER, and THEODORE PARKER. Esquire BREWER attended these meetings, and the ministers and elders of the Presbyterian Church to which he belonged labored with him because he did so. Mr. BREWER thought the elders had no authority to restrain him in this matter, but they insisted they had, and because he refused to submit, they indicted, tried, and suspended him for "breach of covenant."

THE CASE OF JUDGE VONDERSMITH IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 6th, says: "Yesterday morning ex-Judge VONDERSMITH was brought up for sentence. Judge CADWALADER said but little about the case. He could not see one mitigating circumstance in it, and for the sake of his family he regretted it was so. He then proceeded to sentence him to ten years on each of the bills on which he had been convicted, making twenty years, and a fine of $5000 on the last bill. The Court said, that if at any time the defendant would pay to the United States the sum of $30,000, it would use its influence for a remission of the last ten years. This has been an extraordinary case, and involved the heaviest forgeries ever perpetrated in this country. To meet the requirements of law, and the safe-guards, thrown around the pension system, it was necessary to use the signatures of Judges, and for this purpose Mr. VONDERSMITH did not hesitate to to forge the names of those who were associated with him upon the bench. Clerks of the Court, Aldermen, Justices of the Peace, and the name of almost every officer known to the civil law, was brought into requisition, to fully carry out his system of forgeries. The sums thus obtained, amounted to about $50,000, and to reach it about six hundred names were forged. The time during which these forgeries were consummated, was a period of several years, and a part of it was occupied by Mr. VONDERSMITH in posts of honor, profit, and position, which required men of integrity. We have given this brief outline of the case because to many the sentence may seem unjust and cruel. There were no expressions of poignant grief and pain visible upon the prisoner at the time sentence was imposed; but the calm, stolid features, the fixed sternness of the eye, the firm compression of the lip, the pallidness that passed over the countenance, and the workings of the muscles of the face, told that a commotion was raging within his breast. The Court seemed sensibly to feel its responsibility, but with unflinching firmness passed the sentence."

SERIOUS BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL—DAMAGE $30 000.—The Rochester *Union*, of 31 May, says: "The recent disaster to the Erie Canal at Holly was even greater than we had been led to suppose. We are happy to hear, however, that the loss of life had been over stated—but one man perished, although a number had a narrow escape. The unfortunate man was FRANK BRADISH, a single man, nearly forty years old. The damage is about $30,000; but for the stop-gates it would have been more than $100.000. The breach occurred at ten minutes before seven o'clock yesterday morning, while Mr. PECK, the contractor, was at work with some twenty men and teams near the bottom of the highest part of the embankment, on the north or lower side. No one thought of a breach until the instant it occurred. The water gushed from the side of the embankment, a shout was given, and all rushed away for their lives. BRADISH was swept down with the flood, a nephew of Mr. PECK sprained an ankle in leaping to escape, and a number of others had narrow escapes.

The towing path was swept clear to the bottom in the deepest part of the embankment, and the prism of the canal westward for forty rods is washed out, leaving the naked ledge of rock on the west side of the ravine. The berm bank in part remains all the way across. The culvert is uninjured, the break being to the westward, or where the earth rested on the shelving bank of rock. And here was the origin of the disaster. As the earth on the ravine settled more than that on the shelf above, a seam or crack was made where the rock and earth united. Through this seam the water found its way to the side of the bank below, and under an immense hydrostatic pressure ran out, tearing away the earth as it passed out. It is estimated that over hundred thousand cubic yards of earth went out in fifteen minutes.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY IN CANADA—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—A case of *crim. con.* has been developed at Sandwich, Canada. It appears that for some time past a Mr. FORD, the keeper of the Prince Albert tavern at Petite Cote, below Sandwich, had some suspicions that a Frenchman named LANGLOIS, living near Sandwich, had a warmer admiration for his wife—or rather that they had a warmer admiration for each other—than was in accordance with the injunctions of the decalogue. He accordingly set himself and his friends to the agreeable duty of watching their movements. By their united efforts evidence was obtained which confirmed his suspicions. LANGLOIS was discovered upon one occasion coming out of Mrs. FORD's room at a time and under circumstances which he could not reconcile with the duty of a faithful wife and a true friend. Further observations furnished him with proof that LANGLOIS and Mrs. FORD were in the habit of meeting each other upon the American side of the river and taking a carriage ride, or such other recreation as suited their fancies. On Saturday last, they went to Detroit, followed by him, hired a horse and buggy, and drove about four miles into the country and stopped at a public house. Satisfied that all was not right, FORD became greatly excited, and resolved on the death of LANGLOIS; but his agitation was too great to permit him to carry his intention into execution, and so, instead of shooting the destroyer of his peace, he commenced a civil suit for damages against him, and he was bound over to answer in the sum of $4,000. There the matter rests at present. LANGLOIS is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, residing between Windsor and Sandwich. Mrs. FORD is much younger than her husband, and not only declares her preference for LANGLOIS, but avows her determination to *have* him in spite of her husband's persecution.

The rebuilding of the Quincy Schoolhouse, in Boston, has been commenced.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, MAY 9.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 75, 84, 92, 98, 101, 102, 55, 56, 61, 68.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 803, 1451, 1118, 2040, 1419, 739, 749, 601, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1845, 1847, 1817, 1819, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1841, 1843, 1849, 1851, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865. *Part II.*—Nos 1604, 1125, 1392, 1262, 1453, 1451, 1106, 1494½, 1508, 1256, 840, 1546, 1576, 1581, 1165, 1608, 1610, 1616, 1636, 1646, 1647, 1686, 1690, 1691, 1696, 1698, 1700, 1702 1704, 1710.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 129, 390, 942, 785, 418, 422. 430, 432, 442. 448. 5, 365, 350, 405. *Part II.*—Nos. 184, 233, 477, 504, 423, 413, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 527, 529, 530 531, 532, 534.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 248, 620, 627, 730, 907, 914. 714, 873, 214, 83, 331, 666, 868, 987. (Cases set down for second Monday will be placed on the day calendar for Tuesday, May 10.)

Part II.—Nos. 881, 148, 912. 996, 997, 882, 885, 1000, 1001, 1002, 191, 814, 876, 892, 906, 911.

Heavy Sentences for Murder, Manslaughter and Assault—Scenes in Court—The Jury in the Glass case still out.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.

Before the Hon. Judge Davies

The Jury in the case of James Glass, charged with the murder of Richard Owens, have not yet agreed. They went out on Friday, at 3 P. M., and stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. So they remain at present. On Saturday they were twice summoned into Court, and, through their foreman, asked for instructions. It is understood, however, that from the first moment of the trial, there was no probability that the Juror who "holds out," would agree to convict the prisoner under any circumstances. The Judge will summon them again into Court this morning at 10 o'clock.

The convicted prisoners of the term were brought into Court, on Saturday, to be sentenced. In anticipation of this scene, the Court-room was crowded with selections from each class of our worst population. There were thieves in abundance, for though no thief was to receive his reward, they have interest in the result of every crime. Prize-fighters, and their colleagues, abounded, for Coburn was to be sentenced. But the friends of the brothers Glass, of Higgins, and the others of the Elm street gang, thronged every portion of the Court-room, devoted to the general public, where human beings could be packed.

On the bench, with Judge DAVIES, were Judge Ingraham, Judge Pratt, of Syracuse, and Judge Allen, of Oswego,—all belonging to the Supreme Court. Quimbo Appo was first called upon to receive sentence. He is the Chinaman, who killed his landlady, Mary Fletcher, who interfered when he was quarreling with his wife, a drunken Irishwoman, who would not get his meals, or in any way attend to his domestic comforts. The jury, on convicting him of the crime of murder, recommended him to mercy. Nevertheless he was sentenced by Judge DAVIES to be hanged on July 2, but in all likelihood the recommendation of the jury will have its effect, and his life will be spared on application to the Executive. Poor, diminutive Appo wept very much after the passing of the sentence, and looked as miserable and friendless as any human being, Chinaman or not, could look. His case attracts a great deal of sympathy.

Jean Bosquet, the Italian who killed the Italian boy, Martino de Santez, in Canal-street, and afterward, while confined in a cell in the Tombs, stabbed a fellow prisoner seventeen times with a fork, bending the prongs on the wretched victim's skull, was next brought to the bar for sentence. He had been indicted for murder, but owing to some doubts respecting his sanity, the District-Attorney agreed to receive his plea of Guilty of Manslaughter in the First Degree. The Judge addressed him through the Interpreter, Mr. Kazinski, and sentenced him to hard labor for life in the State Prison. He was unmoved at the sentence—nothing, apparently, in the way of punishment could move him; though an allusion to the hideousness of his appearance, it is said, will throw him into a paroxysm of rage. He much nearer resembles an ourang-outang than a human being.

Michael Flynn, convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree, in causing the death of Freeman Cutting, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor, in the State Prison. Cutting, as it was shown on the defence, was the assailant, but his attack on the prisoner did not by any means justify the use of a dangerous weapon.

The next prisoner, and in the estimation of a large portion of the spectators, the most important one, was John Glass, convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree, in killing Wilhelm Decker, at No. 21 Elm-street, on the 15th January. He boldly asseverated his innocence, but the Judge sentenced him to twenty years imprisonment in the State Prison with hard labor. He did not flinch when he returned to his seat, but subsequently on taking leave of his brother, who is on trial for the murder of Richard Owens, and was in Court awaiting the verdict of the jury, he burst into a violent fit of weeping and did not recover his self possession for some time.

James Higgins, convicted on the same charge, also for Manslaughter in the First Degree, was likewise sentenced to twenty years, at hard labor, in the State Prison. He took his sentence rather coolly, but presently shed a few tears, when he began to realize it importance.

The German baker, John D. Pfromer, keeper of the saloon in the Bowery, who was assaulted by Charles J. Sturgis, the noted rowdy, and who shot him dead, being in fear of his life, from Sturgis' attack, was next summoned for sentence. Mr. H. L. Clinton made an earnest appeal to the Court, on behalf of the Germans of the City, for suspension of sentence, until a bill of exceptions could be prepared. Judge DAVIES replied that the formality of passing sentence would not interfere with the action of the General Term on that bill of exceptions, and the District-Attorney promised to detain Pfromer in the City Prison instead of sending him to Sing Sing, if Mr. Clinton's proceedings, backed as they were by most of the leading Germans in the City, were disposed of. The sentence was four years in the State Prison. A commutation is generally expected.

Joseph Coburn—Joe, the prize-fighter—who pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, having been indicted for an attempt to kill Police officer Davison, was the last prisoner sentenced. Joe being very popular among the rowdy population with which the Court was well crowded, great interest was apparent when he came forward. It was a general, but delusive, opinion among his friends that he would be "let off easy." But they miscalculated, or mistook Judge Davies for a City Judge. He was sent to hard labor at the State Prison for three years. His sister, child, and a female friend, were in Court, and immediately the sentence was pronounced the sister began to scream, and continued to do so, until she was removed from the Court-room. As she passed behind the Judge's chair, on her way out of the room, she shook her fist at him, and increased the volume of her scream.

The Court-room, during the passing of the sentences, was guarded by fifteen policemen, under the charge of Capt. Dowling.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 6.

Before Judge Nelson.

Wilson A. Pennoyer and Cornelia, his wife, vs. Henry Sheldon and Edward G. Thompson.—NELSON, J.—The bill in this case was filed by Pennoyer and wife against the defendants to recover of Seldon one-half of the rents and profits of the real estate of the late Abraham G. Thompson, from the time of his decease till the sale of the estate under certain trusts in his will. The plaintiff, Cornelia, and the defendant, Thompson, were his heirs at law, and Sheldon, the other defendant, the executor of the will. After devising certain legacies, and, among others, a small one to Cornelia, a granddaughter, the testator disposed of the rest of his estate, as follows: "All the rest and residue and remainder of my estates, real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath to my executors and trustees hereafter named, and to such of them as shall take upon themselves the execution of the trusts of this my will, and the survivors and survivor of them, *in trust*, to sell and convey my real estate, and to sell and dispose of my personal estate, (with a special exception as to the time of disposing of certain of the real estate;) and having converted said real and personal estate into money, then to distribute and divide such residue and remainder of my estate as follows."

The testator then directs the proceeds to be divided into thirty-two equal parts, and gives them to certain benevolent institutions enumerated.

I. The question presented in the case is, whether or not the heirs of the testator are entitled to the rents and profits of the real estate down to the time when the same was sold, for the purpose of paying the legacies, and making distribution of the remainder to the several institutions under the will.

The affirmative of this question is maintained by the bill. The defence, which is presented by way of demurrer, insists, that the real estate passed to Sheldon, the executor and trustee, and vested the fee in him, subject to the trusts of the will; or, if the trust is to be construed as a power, that the execution of the power carried the whole estate from the heirs.

The trusts provided for in the will are valid under the 55th section is the article of Uses and Trusts. That section declares as follows:—"Express trusts may be created for any or either of the following purposes:—1. To sell lands for the benefit of creditors. 2. To sell, mortgage or lease lands for the benefit of legatees, or for the purpose of satisfying any charge thereon."

The trusts in this will are to pay debts and legacies.

The 56th section of the same article provides—"A devise of lands to executors or other trustees, to be sold, or mortgaged where the trustees are not also empowered to receive the rents and profits, shall vest no estate in the trustees; but the trust shall be valid as a power, and the land shall descend to the heirs, or pass to the devisees of the testator, subject to the execution of the power."

Under this section the executor, Sheldon, took no estate in the land, as he is not empowered by the testator to receive the rents and profits, and it consequently descended to the heirs at law of whom Cornelia, the plaintiff, was one. The trusts to sell, and apply the monies under the will is simply a power in trust, and the land follows the law of descents and remains in the heirs subject to their ownership and control, until the execution of the power.

It has been strongly argued that the testator has devised his whole estate, real and personal, to the executor for the benefit of the legatees and distributees, which necessarily includes the rents and profits of all real estate from the time of his decease; also, that the legacy to Cornelia of $100, with the reasons in the will for fixing this limit, indicates an intent to exclude her from any other portion of the estate, and that the Court is bound to construe the will so as to effectuate this intent.

It is further argued, that the direction to sell and convert the whole estate into money for the purposes of the trusts, the land must be deemed in equity to have been so converted at the death of the testator, which principle would carry the rents and profits to the executor, down to the time of the sale.

But the answer to all these suggestions is, that the intent of the testator must be gathered not merely from the words used in the will, but from the words in connection with the law of the land, and that when a trust is created, the legal effect of which is declared by that law, the court is bound to presume the intent of the testator was in conformity with it. Under this will, at common law the fee would have passed to the executors. But the statute has changed the law, and declared it should not pass, but descend to the heir, and that the trust shall be executed as a power.

The question in this case, we think, was disposed of in the case of Germond vs. Jones, (2 Hill 569–576.) The trust there was to sell to pay debts and legacies, but the trustee was not empowered to receive the rents and profits.

The Court held the land descended to the heirs, and remained there till the title was divested by an execution of the power.

I. As to the defence of a release by the plaintiff, Cornelia, executed on the 6th June, 1856. It is very special and particular, and without a minute examination of the whole instrument some general phrases might be regarded as embracing the subject matter in question. But I am quite satisfied, after a thorough examination of it, that every part of it relates, and was intended to relate, exclusively to the subject of the validity of the will which was in dispute between the parties.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the demurrer is not well taken, and must be overruled.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE FOR SEIZURE.

The United States vs. *Sixty-five cases of Fluted Glass.*—This was a motion on behalf of the Collector for a certificate of probable cause for his seizure of the goods, a verdict having been rendered in favor of the claimants.

Held by the Court—That the right of the seizing officer to such a certificate is not dependent upon the result of the action or the proofs made by both parties on the final trial. The Collector is only bound to act prudently and with fair motives, in view of the evidence before him, when he directs the seizure, and is not responsible for the ultimate result of the charge against them.

Certificate granted on the facts of the case. For the motion Mr. Hunt; in opposition Mr. Ridgeway.

OFFICIAL ACT OF COLLECTOR—POWER OF COURT OVER SUCH ACT.

The United States vs. *One case containing* 200 *pieces of Plate Glass.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods for violation of the Revenue Laws. The claimant appeared in the action and answered the libels, and now moved for an order, or mandate, requiring the Collector to execute a certificate of the payment of the duties chargeable upon the goods, and of such additional duties as may be directed by the Court to be paid thereon, or on any other goods connected in the same entry with them, in order that the claimants might obtain delivery of the goods out of the custody of the Court, or the detention of the Collector.

Held by the Court—That as to the goods arrested in the action, there is no ground laid for any change in the regular course of the suit, and the motion must be denied.

That as to the other goods detained by the Collector after they had been bonded and duties paid, on the ground that each parcel of an entry is liable for the whole of a penalty imposed upon the whole entry, the Collector, in so detaining them, is acting in his official character, and the Court has no power to inhibit or command such action.

Motion in this action, and similar motions in two other actions, denied, with costs.

For the motion, Mr. Campbell; in opposition, Mr. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

John Fogle vs. *Wilhelmina Fogle.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Robert M. Butt et. al., vs. *Gurdon C. Coit, et. al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

THE "CITY INSPECTOR" CASE.

Before Justice Allen.

The People ex. rel. George W. Morton vs. *Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor. &c.*

The Hon. J. W. Edmonds appeared to-day before the Court, and applied on behalf of the City Inspector, (now holding over,) for a writ of mandamus to compel Mayor Tiemann to countersign a warrant for the Inspector's salary since 1st of January, when his term of office expired. Judge Edmonds argued that the signature of the Mayor was a mere ministerial act, and that he had no right to examine into the correctness of the amount awarded by the controller.

Mr. Busteed, corporation counsel, opposed. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Present, all the Judges.

DECISIONS.

Henry Simons, vs. *Reuben B. De Barre*; *Jas. McMahon*, vs. *Mutual Benefit Insurance Co.*—Orders affirmed.

Jos. H. Westcott, vs. *Walter Keeler.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

David Thayer, Jr., vs. *Henry C. Irvine*—Order affirmed with costs.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

The People of the State of New York, &c., vs. *Louis Hartmann.*—Defendant discharged on payment of costs to sheriff.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 7, 1859—2 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 74 bbls. Ashes, 8,715 bbls. Flour, 63 hhds. and 103 bbls. Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 6,104 bushels Barley, 918 bushels Oats, 3,380 pkgs. Provisions, and 211 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in good request at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 997 bbls., including 811 bbls. Pots, and 186 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 90 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¾c.; 350 bags Rio at 11¾c.@12c.; and 830 bags St. Domingo, part at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Operators are not disposed to move freely until they get the news from Europe, which they expect by the *Persia*, now in her eighth day from Liverpool for this port. The sales to day were very light, and productive of no quotable alteration in prices.

EARTHENWARE—Continues in lively request at very full prices. Recent imports have added considerably to the available supply.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand continues quite brisk for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. Prices have again advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., closing decidedly in favor of sellers. The reported transactions, since our last, comprise 15,000 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ℔ bbl	$3 50@$5 25
Poor to good Superfine State	5 40@ 5 90
Very good to very choice do	6 00@ 6 25
Extra State	6 60@ 6 85
Superfine Western	5 55@ 6 25
Fancy Western	6 30@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Ohio	6 90@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 8 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	7 25@ 9 25

Southern Flour is in very good demand today, at higher and rising prices. Sales since our last, 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$7 for mixed and straight brands, and $7 10@$9 00 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is scarce, quiet, and nominal. Rye Flour is in fair request, at $3 75@$4 75 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 00 for Jersey; $4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl., and $20 for the latter, in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day: 2,900 boxes Messina oranges at $2 20@$3 35; and 440 boxes do. lemons at $2 30@$2 50 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is attracting considerable attention and is steadily advancing. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels, including fair White Western at $1 62; good Mixed Western, at $1 56; fair to good Red do., (Winter,) part at $1 52@$1 53, and good ordinary to fair Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, at improved prices. Sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels, at 91¼c. for round White; 94c.@95c. for good to prime round Yellow; 93c.@95c. for Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 91c.@92c. for Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce, it is held at 93c.@95c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in pretty good request, at 60c.@78c. for inferior to choice State, Canadian and California, ℔ bushel; sales 11,000 bushels. Oats are in lively demand, at improved prices, including Canadian, at 61c.@62¾c.; Western at 60c.@62c.; State at 58c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 54c.@58c.; Southern at 50c.@56c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Continue depressed and unsettled. Messrs. HULL & Co. state that the "receipts, during the week, have been liberal, viz.: 45,966 from foreign ports, as follows: 13,780 Dry and 750 Salted Buenos Ayres, ex *Tanner*; 7,096 Vera Cruz, ex *Wildfire*; 6,222 Aspinwall, ex *Golden Rule*; 2,183 Honduras, ex *J. Jex*; 7,110 Dry and 152 Salted Rio Grande, ex *Echo*; 3,018 from Liverpool, ex *Thirty-one States*; 4,415 from London, and 33 bales, ex *Rabena*; 500 from Hamburg, ex *Bavaria*; 337 from Honolulu; 400 Singapore Buffalo, 138 bales from Marseilles, and 4,608 from coast-wise ports, as follows: 2,764 Texas, &c., 830 Southern, and 1,014 from neighboring ports. Total, 49,674 Hides, and 171 bales. Import for the month of April was: 219,845 Foreign, and 50,104 Coastwise. Total, 269,949 Hides, and 400 bales East India Hides, &c. Sales, during the week, have been: 17,800 Hides. The stock on hand, of Ox and Cow Hides, is: 118 400, (same time last year, 162,400; year before, 119 940,) and 120 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The stock comprises 30,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 7,200 Dry Rio Grande; 5,500 Dry Orinoco; 4,000 Dry California and Mexican; 1,000 Dry and Salted Savanilla and Bogota; 1,000 Dry and Salted Rio Hache; 4,000 Dry Central American and San Juan; 6,200 Dry Chagres; 7,100 Dry Vera Cruz; 2,200 Dry Honduras; 11,000 Dry Zanzibars; 6,900 Dry Porto Cabello; 12,000 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 9,600 Dry Salted Maranham; 2,800 Dry Salted Pernambuco; 300 Dry Salted Sandwich Islands; 400 Dry Salted Maracaibo; 1,200 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 500 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 5,600 Wet Salted Australian; 120 bales Calcutta Cow and

DRY GOODS.

SPRING TRADE NOTICE.
IMPORTANT
TO
EVERY DRY-GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALESROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.,
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS,
A print which has done more good to the retailer through the country, last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.
CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.
DOMESTICS
embrace the following brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bute's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Hamilton,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
Hamilton,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
Hamilton,	Paterson,	Pepperill

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 12½ cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Trovatore.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Medea—Still Waters Run Deep.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Midsummer Night's Dream.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Rob Roy

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Morning Call—Charles XII.—Box and Cox.

BOWERY THEATRE—Flowers of the Forest—Swiss Swairs—Jumbo Jum.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Amalderic—The Hidden Hand

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Jessie Vere.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—The Genii of the Lake.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Horticultural Festival.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, May 11, at — o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Three steamers are now about due with later European advices—the *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec; the *Kangaroo*, at this port, and the *Adalaide*, at St. Johns. The two former sailed on the 27th ult., and bring four days' later news, and the latter sailed on the 30th.

We have later Mexican news, by the arrival of the *Coatzacoalcos* at New-Orleans. The Vera Cruz dates are to the 1st inst. President Juarez had issued a general *exequatur* to all American Consuls. A force of about 3,700 Liberals was at Jalapa, under Generals Robles and Ampudia. San Blas, Mazatlan, Manzanilla and Coloma, on the Pacific side, were in possession of the Liberals.

We have nine days' later advices from California, by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis and the steamship *Coatzacoalcos* from Minatitlan. The steamer *Sonora* left San Francisco on the 20th ult. to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, having on board $1,700,000 in treasure. The mining news is favorable, and business was improving. There had been an arrival of £100,000 in gold dust from the Frazer River region.

Ex-Minister Forsyth has published in the Mobile *Register* a reply to the article in the Washington *Constitution*, which assigned certain reasons for not returning him to Mexico as Minister. He denies positively that he was the first to recognize the Zuloaga Government, and asserts on the contrary that he was the last, and appeals to the records of the State Department to prove the truth of his assertion. He denies, also, that he was unacceptable to the Liberal party. It was his sympathy for that party which caused the hatred and hostility of the Zuloaga Government. His criticisms of the course of the Administration are severe.

A difficulty has arisen at Truxillo between the authorities of Honduras and the Spanish officials at that port, relative to the port charges and export duties of Spanish vessels. The Honduras Government insisted upon placing Spanish vessels on the same footing with Honduras vessels in Spanish ports, but the Spanish officials protested against it, and sent to Havana for a vessel-of-war, which forcibly took a Spanish brig out of the port and conveyed her to Havana.

Ten steamboats were destroyed by fire at Pittsburgh on Saturday—the *Henry Graff*, *Panda*, *Jennie Gray*, *Council Bluff*, *James Wood*, *J. H. Conn*, *Potomac*, *Belmont*, *Cremonia*, and *Commerce*. The fire originated on the *Henry Graff*, and communicated with the greatest rapidity to the others. The entire fleet at the wharves was in danger of destruction, but the progress of the flames was stopped by towing out several of the boats nearest the fire. The loss is estimated at $155,000, of which $10,000 is on freight.

The Black River Woolen Mills at Watertown, were burned on Friday afternoon. Some sixty persons were in the building at the time the alarm was given, and their egress was cut off by the fire, which originated in the lower part of the building. Some of them were rescued by ladders, and some jumped from the windows. Two persons were killed, and thirteen others were seriously injured. Several are also reported missing.

A highly important arrest was made on Saturday afternoon by the United States Marshal of the agent of the Adams' Express Company, who is suspected of having committed the great robbery of $40,000, at Montgomery, Ala., a few months since. The agent, Maroney, had just arrived from the South by the steamer *John Potter*, and it is supposed that he came on here for the purpose of taking a trip to Europe.

A brother of Alderman McSpedon, while in the Westchester House on Saturday evening, met Dennis McCabe, a former Inspector of Weights and Measures, and commenced abusing the latter for having, as he alleged, given utterance to remarks derogatory to the character of his brother, the Alderman. Mr. McCabe bore up very patiently against the abuse heaped upon him, until he deemed it his duty to rebuke his assailant, which he did by shaking him with one hand and striking him with the other. McSpedon at once drew a revolver and shot at McCabe, but missed him. He was arrested and taken to a Station-house, where his release was speedily effected.

A daring attempt was made yesterday morning by two sailors belonging to the Prussian bark *Amanda*, which is lying off the battery, to murder the captain and mate, the object being to obtain a large sum of money which the captain was known to have in his possession. Being foiled in their murderous attempt, they fired the vessel, but the fire was soon extinguished. They were arrested and committed to await examination before a United States Commissioner.

The case of Ex-City Inspector G. W. Morton against the Mayor, on a *mandamus* to compel him to sign a warrant for salary as City Inspector, was argued on Saturday before Judge Allen by Ex-Judge Edmonds, and opposed by Mr. Busteed, the Corporation Counsel. The decision of the Judge was reserved.

There were 367 deaths in the City last week, according to the report of the City Inspector's office; the number being an increase of one over the report of the week previous; 210 of the number were under 10 years of age, and 38 were among the inmates of the public Institutions.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and port of New-York," was held at Dr. Tyng's Church, last evening. The Report of the Board of Managers represents the condition of the Society as prosperous and their labors successful. A discourse was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., and a collection was taken up.

The anniversary services of the Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless were held last evening in Dr. Parker's Church, on Fourth-avenue. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Hague, the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, and others. It was stated that the Society was sorely at a loss for funds, and the speakers appealed urgently for aid. A handsome sum was contributed.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society is celebrating its Sixteenth Anniversary at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City. The Society organized Saturday, elected officers for the ensuing year, considered its annual report, and listened to addresses from the President, the Rev. A. L. Post, of Pennsylvania, and others, and a sermon by the Rev. Joseph M. Sawyer, of Vt.

The Rev. William S. Dwight, D.D., of Portland, Me., delivered the annual sermon before the American Home Missionary Society, at the Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison-square, last evening. The discourse, which was listened to with great attention, was a plea in behalf of the work in which the Society is engaged.

The Annual Sermon of the New-York Bible Society was preached last night at the Academy of Music by the Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. The building was crowded, and a good collection was raised.

The Rev. Dr. Cheever delivered a discourse last evening before the Peace Society on the "Life and Character of William Jay."

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, presented an exciting scene. It was the general sentence day of the term. Quimbo Appo, for murder, was sentenced to be hung on July 2; Jean Bosquet, the "man monster," was sent for life to hard labor in the State Prison; John Glass, and James Higgins, were each sent for twenty years to the State Prison, with hard labor, for complicity in the Elm-st. murder; Michael Flynn, for manslaughter, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years; John D. Pfromer, convicted of the same crime, for four years, and Joseph Coburn, the pugilist, for three years, for a felonious assault on a police officer. A full report of the proceedings is given in our law intelligence.

There were no trials on Saturday in the Court of Sessions. Recorder Barnard sentenced Burton Kendrick, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, to two years in the State Prison.

On Saturday Cotton was very quiet, pending the receipt of the news from Europe, expected by the *Persia*. Breadstuffs were in good demand at advancing prices. The transactions in the principal kinds of Provisions were extensive. Groceries were less active. Pepper was in lively request, mainly on speculation, and 8,000 bags, here and to arrive, were sold. Common Resin, to arrive, brought $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs.; Tar, here, $2 25@ $2 37½ ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, 50c., and here, 52c.@52½c. ₱ gallon. Advices from the East reported sales of over 2,000 bbls. Crude Whale Oil at firmer prices. The freight engagements were moderate. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 494.

The Positions of Austria and Sardinia in Italy.

The City was favored on Saturday afternoon with one of the first fruits of the existing *interregnum* in the arrangements of the Associated Press with the Nova Scotian telegraphic lines. Rumors were easily put into circulation, and obtained more or less belief, to the effect that the news of the steamer *Persia*, due at this port on Tuesday next, had been received by private parties from their agents at Cape Race; that a heavy fall had occurred in the English funds, and that an engagement had taken place on the "line of the Ticino" between the troops of Austria and Sardinia, which had resulted in the defeat of the Austrians with great loss. Stories of this kind will doubtless continue to be sprung upon a more or less confiding public during the whole course of the impending European struggle, or at least so long as the Telegraph Companies shall think proper to sacrifice the interests of the community to those of a knot of speculators.

The menace of Austria, that within three days of a given date she would declare war upon Sardinia, unless that Power acceded to her peremptory demand of an immediate disarmament, has given a sudden and serious interest to the question of the relative military advantages of the States thus brought into an attitude of open mutual hostility.

By many persons, both in England and this country, the prompt and offensive action of Austria is supposed to have given that Empire a vast and perhaps a decisive material superiority over her gallant little antagonist, in compensation for the loss of moral prestige entailed upon the Government of Francis Joseph by the fearful responsibility thus audaciously incurred. It is perfectly plain, and admitted on all hands, that by drawing the sword in the face of France, Sardinia and England herself, Austria has surrendered to Napoleon III. all the sympathies of pacific Europe. The organs of Lord Derby's Cabinet, which, but the other day, were openly lauding the "moderation and mildness" of the Viennese councils have turned upon Austria with the bitter indignation of men who feel themselves duped as well as disappointed, and now denounce upon the House of Hapsburg all the worst retributions that can be provoked by its rash and reckless conduct. At the same time however, it seems to be conceded that Austria may possibly find her immediate military account in this violent and deceitful policy. It is supposed that she may thus be enabled to crush Sardinia, and humble the House of Savoy, before Napoleon can bring France to the rescue by land and sea, and the fall of Turin is prophesied as the immediate price of the Austrian manifesto, which has alienated even Tory England, and confirmed the moral supremacy of France in this grave issue. Upon this point, however, it appears to us to be very clear that there is room for serious doubt. The line of the River Ticino, beginning at Sesto Calende, on the southern end of the Lago Maggiore, and joining the Po just below Pavia, divides Sardinia from Austrian Lombardy. The Austrian positions of Milan and Pavia threaten Sardinia along the whole of this line, north of its junction with the Po. The country of the Ticino, on either side, is flat, traversed by many watercourses, natural and artificial; and within the Sardinian frontier, undefended by any positions strong enough to resist the advance of an invading army upon Turin by the way of Novara and Vercelli—though either of these points, or, Chivasso and Verrua, nearer the capital, might easily be held with success for several days by an army formidable in the field. If the Sardinian troops were assembled on this line of the Ticino in numbers at all adequate to meet the disposable force of their enemy, it would be quite possible that a battle might have taken place soon after the passage of the river by the Austrians. If, however, the Sardinian Generals felt their force unequal to such an encounter, nothing would be easier or more advisable for them than to retire behind the line of the River Po—abandoning the country northward of that line and Turin itself, now happily unfortified, to the enemy, and sending the Government to Genoa on the sea-coast. This course, it will be seen by a letter which we publish to-day, the Sardinian authorities are understood to have resolved upon adopting. Let us, without affecting any preternatural degree of military prescience, endeavor to ascertain the probable results of such a plan of campaign. The whole available force of Austria, as placed upon a war-footing in January, 1855, when all Europe was under arms, amounted to 553,000 men. It is possible that, by extraordinary efforts, this total may have been raised to nearly or quite 700,000 men in the present crisis, although the war-footing contemplated in the budget of 1858–9, does not exceed 640,000. Of this force, not less than 100,000 men are required to watch the movements of Russia in the Northeastern provinces. 150,000 more are disposed throughout Croatia and upon the Turkish frontiers. Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, with the German provinces and Illyria, demand under the pressure of possible contingencies the services of nearly or quite 200,000 more. These calculations, based upon the usual arrangements of the Austrian Military Department, leave us an effective of 250,000 men for the service of Italy.

Conceding, however, the presence in Italy of 200,000 men, we must next proceed to set apart the garrisons necessary to hold the four great fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, which guard the line of the Mincio, and protect the rear of any army marching to the west; and of Verona and Legnago, which hold the Adige, strengthen Venice, and keep open the communication between Lombardy and the Tyrol. It is not too much to assume that this service must absorb 50,000 men. The cities of Venice, Vicenza, Padua, Bresoia, and Milan with the fortresses of Ferrara, Placenza, Parma, Commachio, Modena, and Cremona, and other lesser posts, have next to be provided for; and we are inclined to think that the progress of events will show Austria able to move upon Sardinia a force not exceeding 90,000 men. This force, ably officered and greatly improved in organization since 1848–9, constitutes indeed a very formidable army. What has it to encounter? A Sardinian regular force, not inferior to any soldiery in Europe, of about 40,000 men, with a volunteer army of 20,000 more; and a rapidly advancing reserve of all the power of France. The effective total of the French army on the 1st of June of the present year, as estimated in the budget, will be 672,400 men. Of this number 650,000 may be safely assumed to be now under arms. If we allow 450,000 men to the service of Algiers, the Colonies and the Empire, a force abundantly equal to "watching" the movements of Germany, we find 200,000 at liberty to be thrown into Italy. While Sardinia, declining the combat in the field, holds the Po and the Apennines, three ways of invasion are open to this tremendous force. An Austrian army advancing from Arona by the north upon Turin, may be taken in flank by a French army coming from Chambéry by way of Aosta and Ivrea. Turin itself can be reached by a French force from Grenoble by way of St. Jean de Maurienne and Susa, (the whole journey, with the exception of about forty miles, being performed by railway direct from Lyons and Paris,) before the Austrians can accomplish their advance through a hostile country by Novara. And a third French movement from Toulon and Marseilles by steam to Genoa, and by railway to Alessandria, could put the whole disposable force of Southern France upon the battle-field of Marengo, within three days' time.

If, therefore, eighty or ninety thousand Austrians should march upon Turin, they would be exposed to the concentration upon their line of retreat of at least twice their own force within a week of the invasion. Nor should it be forgotten that her immense maritime force leaves France at liberty to throw expeditionary forces, by way of Spezzia and the Monte Gisa, on Piacenza—to blockade Venice and Trieste—to rouse the people of Lombardo-Venetia, the Romagna and the Duchies; that throughout Italy the proclamation of a "national" war against Austria, with the alliance of France, will rouse the national feeling of every State and Province to the revolutionary pitch; and that every Austrian regiment marched out of an Italian district will leave a revolutionary regiment forming in its rear. If the Austrian generals are the able commanders which they are reputed to be, it would certainly seem to be at least questionable whether they will expose the forces under their command to all the contingencies of an advance without an action into a country girdled with enemies, over whose movements it will be impossible for them to acquire any sort of decisive control by the empty occupation of an undefended capital.

Napoleon III. in Italy.

Very few persons will be found on this side of the water willing to maintain that the rule and the influence of Austria in Italy are otherwise than disgraceful to the character and dangerous to the peace of modern civilization. The American people have not forgotten those insolent pretensions of the House of Hapsburg which drew from Mr. Webster so well-deserved and so contemptuous a rebuke, or that more insolent attempt to violate the sanctity of American nationality, which was defeated by the decisive gallantry of Captain Ingraham. In the mind of America, Austria stands for what she truly is—the symbol of that aggressive despotism which scoffs alike at the rights of man and the traditions of race. But the energy with which England and Germany, in the beginning of the present European crisis, have denounced what they termed the "grasping ambition" of Napoleon III., has evoked a sort of vague impression that the impending conflict may, after all, be simply a battle of dynasties; and this impression needs to be dissipated before we can look at the relations of France and Austria in Italy with perfect fairness and intelligence. The English people of all parties are rapidly recovering from their delusion on this subject; or, as the great organ of the Conservatives has happily expressed it, are escaping from the tyranny of their original "one idea." They are beginning to perceive that the "Italian question" is something more than a phrase blazoned on a French banner. Out of the mouth of Austria herself has her own condemnation been uttered. In attempting to defend his sovereign from the urgency of France and Sardinia, Count Buol, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written out the policy of the Hapsburgs in a light which may well make the world wonder, not that Napoleon III. should have at last summoned these great offenders into court, but that Europe should have looked on so long, whether in apathy or in tim idity, upon a course of conduct which, for forty years past, has been one steady insult to the liberal ideas of the century, and one steady menace to the liberties of mankind.

The Austrian Government, with a delicious *naïveté*, declares its belief that free institutions must naturally cause "deplorable scenes of anarchy and disorder;" and that they "*never ought to exist* unless they *have existed* for centuries." Which is as much as to say that they never ought to exist unless they can't be prevented from existing; and that every attempt at establishing liberty ought to be instantly crushed. On these principles Austria justifies her invasion of every Italian State, by turns, for the purpose of "suppressing the liberty of the press," and destroying "Constitutions" contrary to the Imperial Austrian ideas of government. On these principles she avows that she would have invaded France in 1830, to suppress the Revolution, had she been strong enough to do so. On these principles she has maintained the temporal despotism of the Papacy in the Roman States, and reëstablished the spiritual despotism of the Papacy within her own Empire. On these principles it is clear that she would not hesitate an instant at forming a European coalition whenever it might be in her power so to do for stifling liberty in the British Islands themselves. The Power which on being requested by the head of the English Government, to remonstrate with the King of Naples on the fearful mis-government of his dominions, declined to do so out of "respect for Neapolitan Independence," and yet for forty years has had a Treaty binding this very King of Naples to take no governmental action in hostility to the will of Austria; the Power which protests against the right of Europe to ask any revision of the state of its own subjects, yet breaks off diplomatic relations with Sardinia because Sardinia chooses to maintain the freedom of the Press, is clearly not a Power to be lightly trusted, or easily permitted to trifle with the literal obligations of Treaties.

The Emperor of the French recognizes this truth. He sees, what all the world has only to open its eyes to see, that Austria, from ruling one-fifth of Italy, has, in less than half a century, contrived to make herself supreme over four-fifths of the Peninsula; that nothing but the illegitimate presence of French troops in Rome prevents her from accomplishing the old Ghibelline dream, and making the Pope a mere vassal of the Kaiser; that she is pressing hard upon the only independent State now left in Italy; and that by the combined action of her Government wherever she rules, and of her influence wherever she maintains other governments in power, she is depressing the prosperity and demoralizing the character of a great European race. Why should he defer for a moment the task of righting all these wrongs and doing away with all these dangers? What more propitious time could be selected for the work? Every year of grace granted to Austria, is a year of growing peril to Sardinia, to France and to Europe. If the Italian nationalities can now be vindicated by the sword, and Austria has solemnly laid it down as the maxim of her monarchy that nothing but the sword shall dislodge her from any position that she has won, however greatly in defiance of Right, of Treaties and of Law, why should not the Ruler of France throw his blade into the balance?

The notion that because Napoleon III. rules France by a democratic despotism, he is therefore estopped from defending constitutional liberty in Italy, is founded on an utter misconception alike of political philosophy and of the course of history. Cromwell's assertion of Protestant rights on the Continent was not vitiated by the nature of his domestic rule. The American people did not repudiate the sword drawn in defence of their independence by an absolute sovereign of France.

Napoleon III. has not attempted to *Napoleonize* the populations of the Principalities. The objects with which France will enter Italy in arms are quite sufficient to justify her action, and to account for the determination of her Emperor. To liberate Sardinia from the pressure of Austrian aggression; to restore in the Peninsula that equilibrium of independent States which Austria has overthrown; to rescue the Church to which France belongs from the scandals of the Papal Government as at present administered, and to prevent the Mediterranean from becoming a mere Austrian lake, are purposes worthy a wise and far-seeing sovereign to accomplish. To attribute to Napoleon III. any further, more mystical or subversive projects, is on the face of things equally unnecessary and absurd.

The "Napoleonic odium," which in England and Germany at first evoked dread visions of such schemes to account for the Italian policy of France, involves a higher tribute to the power of the dead Napoleon I. than to the intelligence of the nations which still shudder at the shadow of his name.

Growing Ferocious.—The Hon. J. R. Giddings reverses the ordinary rule and grows more vehement and bloodthirsty with advancing years. He has written a letter on the Oberlin rescue, which surpasses in truculence anything we have recently seen even from the most ultra of the Radical Abolitionists. He thinks the persons who rescued the fugitive should have *hung* the slave-catcher who came in pursuit of him. This is the only point in which they failed of their duty. "Those pirates," says Mr. Giddings, "should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed." "Had the prisoners *executed* the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught *the Administration* a lesson not soon to be forgotten." Mr. Giddings does not forget the partisan even in his philanthropy.

Mr. Giddings' letter furnishes startling proof of the absurdities into which a man, naturally sensible, may be led, by riding one hobby and nursing one idea, all his life. He has come to regard the rescue of a fugitive slave as the chief end of man—and considers all other objects of human ambition by the side of that as mean and paltry. He evidently supposes that the whole country shares his mania on this subject, and talks complacently and confidently about the people rising in their might and overthrowing a Government, provided the State Courts of Ohio prove "unequal to the occasion." Mr. Giddings is an old man, but he will probably live long enough to become still wiser.

Anniversary Week.—Condition of the Streets.—The Anniversaries of our great benevolent institutions which are held this week, bring to New-York a good many thousands of strangers from every part of the Union, and a large number of visitors from Europe. A vast concourse of men and women of the better classes of society assemble here on these occasions, and beyond their moral influence, are of great benefit to the business classes. The rights of hospitality demand that they should be well received and liberally entertained, as they doubtless are, so far as individual hospitality goes; but something beyond that is required. The streets should be put in a decent condition, by the City authorities, on the week of the Anniversaries, if at no other time. The greater number of our visitors, on these occasions, are from the rural districts, unaccustomed to the dust, and filth, and malaria of our streets, and liable to be seriously affected by the sudden change from the pure air of the country to the noxious atmosphere and foul sights which they must encounter as soon as they land here. If our own citizens choose to endure the pestilential air of our gutters, it is an affair of their own; but they should do as every well-regulated household does when visitors are expected—clean up and put things in order; not only for their own credit, but for the comfort of their guests. The necessity for making some extra effort to put the City in order for Anniversary Week was never more imperative than at the present time, for the streets were never in a worse condition. It appears to be the policy of our present authorities to render the City as offensive as possible, to keep strangers from visiting us, and to drive our own business men into the neighboring villages. They may succeed, if they persevere, in depriving us altogether of the benefits we derive from the annual gatherings of strangers who are attracted here by the anniversaries of the great religious societies, whose managers may be compelled to select some other City for their meetings.

The Votes of Naturalized Citizens.—Massachusetts holds a special election to-day, for the purpose of allowing the people to pass upon the "Two years' amendment," so-called. That amendment is a proposed alteration of the State Constitution, to the effect that no alien who, subsequent to its adoption, shall declare his intentions, shall be allowed to vote until two years after naturalization. The proposition has twice passed the Legislature by majorities of two-thirds, as required by the Constitution, and is now to be submitted to the popular vote for approval or rejection.

The measure has two objects,—one to prevent the common practice of making citizens out of foreigners for the sake of their votes, and the other to conciliate the support of the American Party. Hitherto the great mass of naturalized votes have been given to the Democratic ticket and the manufacture of such votes on the eve of an election has always, therefore, enlisted the special energies of Democratic committees. The Republican Legislature of Massachusetts believed that this practice, and sundry evils to which it gives rise, could be checked by the enactment of the proposed measure:—and as it would tend also to diminish the importance of the foreign element, it was supposed that it would be peculiarly grateful to the American Party.

Quite a formidable opposition, however, has sprung up against it in the Republican ranks, both in Massachusetts and in other States. Outside that State, indeed, it is almost universally opposed by the leading Republicans, while the most prominent men of that party at home doubt the utility, in a party point of view, of its enactment. It seems not at all unlikely that it will be defeated.

Amusements.

The Floral Festival.—This will be a gala week at Palace Garden—the object being a charitable one; the end, to obtain means whereby the full intentions of the same may be carried out. A few days since we referred to Mrs. Phelps' scheme of establishing an institution on Long Island for young orphan girls. The lady has bestowed much on the enterprise, but there is still an opening for the public to contribute its mite. The festivities at Palace Garden open with a Flower show, a timely Spring-like feature, which will be continued during the week. There will be music, and in the evening oratory and fireworks—nearly related at all times. The admission is low enough to make the Festival quite an opportunity for the lovers of flowers and open air.

Academy of Music.—A very brilliant gathering at Saturday's matinee, brought the first week of Mr. Strakosch's season to a hearty close. Two operas were given with good effect, "Lucia," and "La Serva Padrona." To-night Piccolomini will appear in the "Trovatore," with Brignoli and Amodio in their original parts. This is a sure card. There is no fear of Mr. Strakosch's superb artists, good orchestra, and efficient conductor, being overlooked. We have not had such a company for many months.

Wallack's Theatre.—Planche's celebrated drama of "Charles XII," will be revived here to-night, Mr. Wallack sustaining the part of *Adam Brock*. The delicious little comedietta called "A Morning Call" will also be given by those faultless artists, Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester. After this the farce of "Box and Cox." Decidedly a good bill.

Theatre Francais.—"Les Folies Dramatiques" and "L'amour—que qu'-c'est qu'ca?" are announced for to-morrow evening.

Niblo's Theatre.—The dramatic version of Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy" will be revived here to-night—Mr. Eddy representing the hero. The original music will be given, Miss Lucy Escott and Mr. Miranda being engaged for that purpose.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—"The Midsummer Night's Dream" is still the attraction here, and will undoubtedly remain so for the rest of the season.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Miss Davenport enters upon the last week of her engagement to-night, playing *Medea*, in the French tragedy of that name. After this we are to have Tom Taylor's famous play of "Still Waters Run Deep," with Mr. Conway as *John Mildmay*.

Barnum's Museum.—"Our Irish Cousin" has brought his hilarious career to an end, and will give place, to-day, to "Jessie Vere"—a story of domestic life.

Bowery Theatre.—"The Flowers of the Forest," "Swiss Swairs," and "Jumbo Jum" are announced for performance to-night.

National Theatre.—A dramatic version of Mrs. Southworth's Ledger story, called "The Hidden Hand," will be produced here to-night. The distribution includes every artist in the company. "Amalderac, the Black Rover," will also be given.

Wood's Minstrels.—A fine programme is provided for the present week at this excellent place of entertainment, where at all times can be heard the best of singing and the funniest of mimicry.

The Charges of Kentucky "Democrats" Against Governor Seward—Their Idle Threats of Disunion.

Louisville, Ky., Thursday, April 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Lecompton Democrats among us—would-be demagogues, who, unlike Mr. Seward, have upheld everything said or done by Pierce and Buchanan for the extension of African Slavery and against the triumph of Popular Sovereignty—still fancy they can make vast capital in Kentucky by calling your distinguished and accomplished Senator an Abolitionist, who, if placed in Executive power at Washington, would override the laws of the land, and trample upon the rights of the Southern States and people, in order to liberate the blacks, and whose installment, therefore, should be the signal for immediate dissolution of the Union! Now, this charge of lawless Abolitionism against him, were it well founded—which you know it is *not*—comes with ill grace from *pseudo* Democrats, whose foolhardy, shameless, aggressive and tyrannical exercise of Federal power may be said to have effected more for the cause and advent of Universal Freedom in four or five years than has Wm. H. Seward during his entire life. I hardly think that, even as President since 1853, he would have caused or occasioned a tithe of the mischief and danger to the Union which may be laid at the door of Pierce and Buchanan. Governor Seward, in the Executive Chair of the United States, would probably have better understood, appreciated and respected the dignity, the proprieties and the responsibilities of that position, and, accordingly, the constitutional and inalienable rights of the people of the several States and Territories. Though zealous for Freedom, he would not have outraged Popular Sovereignty and State Rights like these zealots for Slavery. The voice of the American people, the judgment of enlightened foreigners, and the verdict of History, can own and the world's, might have been far more in his favor.

If the Republicans will not blend with all opponents everywhere of the present *régime* under the lead of a John Bell—perhaps the very best man for the crisis—let them nominate Mr. Seward next year and elect him, if they can. He is their most prominent and deserving man, and, with the younger Blair on his ticket, might run as well as any one they, as a party, could put up. In my notion, he would be much preferred by many in the South to another Pierce or Buchanan. They would sooner trust him. At all events, they would *stand by him*, if constitutionally elected, so far as to see that he was regularly installed, fairly tried, and, though justly condemned, still sustained as the President of these United States till the end of his constitutional term.

The talk about dissolving the Union, Sir, under any contingency or any provocation, is repulsive and abhorrent to the popular intelligence of Kentucky. The very fellows here who prate and bluster the most about it would be the last, the meanest to stand fire in case of actual danger. They would be the first to back out and cry for quarter, for peace and reunion, in the event of actual or impending dissolution and civil war. They know not what they say. Their present ills are as nothing to what would cross and crowd upon and overwhelm them then. The consequences of disunion would be inconceivably deplorable, terrible, awful. We are all bound together by a common destiny! We all must stand together, or we all will fall together! "United we stand, divided we fall," is the motto of Kentucky, by which she will ever abide. She will never calculate the value of the Union. It is worth untold gold to her, and always will be. *Without* it she would be a dark and bloody ground again. Universal misery and desolation would be her lot forever. She could not live without the Union a single day. Kentucky dissolve the Union! Or do aught that will tend to dissolve it! No, Sir! By all her memories of the past, and all her hopes for the future, never! Kentucky, in the trying hour, should it ever come—which God forbid!—will stand by her vow engraved in marble on the National monument erecting to the Father of his Country, that "Under the blessing of Heaven, and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

PONTIAC.

The Eastern Telegraphs and the Foreign News.—The Boston *Journal* says: "It is proper to state that the contract of the Associated Press agent with the Nova Scotia line for the transmission of its dispatches, ceased on the first of May, and the agents of another association are at Halifax, who propose to compete with the agent of the Associated Press in the transmission of the steamer's news. As we understand the matter, it is a fair competition to see who shall get the news before the public first.

Abuse of Sailors—Shocking Maltreatment of American Sailors.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, April, 1859.

For a few weeks past the attention of the citizens of this place has been almost daily called to some fresh case of illegal cruelty practised on sailors, and in every case but one, I am ashamed to say, the crimes have been committed by American officers on American ships. To-day there sailed from this port one of the finest clipper ships that ever visited it, leaving behind her a name that is a disgrace to the country. One year ago last October the same ship was in this port, and then her first officer was tried here for murdering one of the crew, but for some cause was acquitted, though the fact of the killing was unquestioned. But though he escaped man's tribunal he was by no means safe. A very short time after, while with one hand clenched in the hair of a sailor, he was beating him with a belaying pin in the other, the beaten man drew a knife and cut the mate's throat, killing him instantly. So the facts are told to me. One would suppose that such an occurrence as this would have taught the other officers a salutary lesson, but it now appears that they did not learn wisdom by it. It seems that throughout the previous voyage hither a system of brutality was practised on the men as usual.

The consequence has been, that since their arrival here the Captain and one or two of the mates have been hauled up before our Courts, and after fair trials have been well fined. Now, mark the unprofitableness (for this is the argument likely to weigh with the owners of *such* ships) of such treatment of seamen. It is possible that, by this cruelty to his men this Captain shortened his voyage *one week*. Then, on the other hand, the ship has been kept here this *nearly three months*. Then, since these trials are concluded, a great effort has been made to ship a new crew to take her to Callao; but as decent men would not ship on such a vessel, weeks have passed by, and the crew has been made up-man by man by any means possible. Man after man was "shanghaied," *i. e.*, drugged, and taken on board in an insensible state, (one man remained insensible *for three days*,) and our citizens have been almost daily disgusted at seeing the name of that ship and its Captain in the reports of the Police Courts of the City, in connection with these crimes. But she is manned in some way, and has sailed out of port, leaving behind her a general wish never to see her again.

Besides these cases, there have been recently two other like trials of officers of vessels for abuse of seamen, in both which conviction followed. One officer was fined, and the other sent to prison for nine months. Officers of vessels bound to this port ought to remember that the efforts of the last Vigilance Committee of this city have not yet ceased to bear fruits of order and justice, and that they cannot so easily escape due punishment in our Courts as in those of New-York and New-Orleans.

But perhaps the most dreadful case of cruelty to seamen that was ever put on record is one, the tale of which has for two days past curdled the blood of this whole people. As in the other cases, the ship is American, the Captain a native of Maine! I need not give names, for they will be known soon enough. Yesterday the vessel arrived in port, and the Captain came on shore and entered a complaint against two of the crew for stealing—what do you think?—*some hard biscuit!* On his complaint, officers went on board to arrest the men. They removed the hatches to get at them, and were horrified by what they saw. Three starving, bruised and bleeding men lay there in irons, coiled up on the coal that composed the cargo. They were so reduced by beating and starvation, as to be barely able to stand alone. They begged piteously in whispers for water and food, and the officers found their first duty to be to act the part of nurses. They were brought on shore, and their cadaverous and maimed appearance so wrought up the feelings of those who got a sight of them, that, probably the fact that this is one of the most law-abiding cities in the world, was all that saved the Captain from immediate lynching.

English Literary and Art Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

London, Wednesday, April 13, 1859.

The approaching exhibition of the Royal Academy infuses a special interest into Art, its works and wonders for the time being. The Rhadamanthi amateurs and connoisseurs are making their customary visits to the *ateliers* of academicians and associates, the former jibbing their pens in anticipation and the latter "taking notes," which they will introduce in their after-dinner toasts "across the walnuts and the wine." Stanfield and Cresswick are just giving finishing touches to their pictures. Ansdell, Frith, Phillips and Ford will be represented by several pictures each. Your countryman, Mr. Church, contemplates exhibiting his picture of "The Temples of Paestum," a work which has drawn from Sir Charles Eastlake, Mulready, Lord Lyndhurst and others, the warmest expressions of eulogy. Mr. Cooper has just completed a picture entitled "The Olden Time," representing a tournament, and calling vividly to mind the field of Ashley de la Zouche. It is, I believe, designed for Mr. Oliphant, of New-York. The same artist is engaged upon a large picture representing Hudson River scenery in Autumn, which promises to be one of his most successful productions. An exhibition of English works of art is announced to take place this Spring in Paris. Mr. Gambart, the well-known publisher, by special invitation from the Emperor, takes charge of the exhibition. There has been and is bad blood between the artists of Perfidious Albion and *La belle* France, each denying strenuously the superiority of the other. English art, say the French, is of the earth, earthy. "French art," say the Britons, "is of the French, Frenchy." It is hoped that the amenities which the interchange of exhibitions will induce, may establish a more genial fraternity among the brethren of pigments and pallets. During the ensuing Autumn Mr. Gambart will send to the United States for exhibition a collection of English and French pictures, embracing recent works from every celebrated art-si in both countries. It will, perhaps, be borne in mind that a year or two since the same gentleman sent to your country two collections for exhibition, which were regarded as the finest which which had ever been placed before the American public. He contemplates a decided advance upon the previous exhibition, not only in number, but in the essence of the names which will be represented. It is probable that Holman Hunt's "Light of the World" and Tatem's "Duty Day" will be included in the exhibition.

The first number of Dickens' *All the Year Round*, will be published about May 1. The title of his new story is "A Tale of Two Cities," and is considered felicitous. Since "Little Dorrit," (which was a disappointment,) we have had only occasional interludes from Dickens' pen, and the curiosity evinced by the public in regard to the new story is an evidence that the popularity of the great novelist is at its height. It is reported that Dickens has sold to a gentleman of New-York early sheet of the periodical, and that it will appear in that City on the day of its issue in London. The affairs of *Household Words* are still in a state of chaos. In order to make the necessary division of its value between the partners the periodical must be sold, as neither of the parties interested will accept the valuation of the others. Dickens don't want it; Bradbury & Evans decline to bid an extravagant price, and to any other person the periodical would be of no more use, than a tandem team of hippopotami. The result will doubtless be some arrangement by which it will be suffered to die gently, and Shirley Brooks is mentioned as the person likely to attend it through the various stages of maras

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

New-York Magdalen Society—At the Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Union Theological Society—In the Mercer street Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Seaman's Friend Society.—Presbyterian Church Fourteenth-street, corner of Second-avenue, the Rev. A. D. Smith's, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Baptist Free Mission Society.—The Rev. George B. Cheever will preach before the Society at 7½ P. M., in Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City.

The Peace Society.

THE REV. DR. CHEEVER ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF WILLIAM JAY.

The sermon before the Peace Society was preached last evening by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans. A large audience was present, though the Church was not crowded. The life and character of WILLIAM JAY was the subject of the discourse, which was founded on Daniel, sixth chapter, 4th and 5th verses: "Then the presidents and princes sought to find occasion against Daniel concerning the kingdom; but then could find none occasion nor fault, forasmuch as he was faithful, neither was there any error or fault found in him. Then said these men we shall not find any occasion against Daniel except we found it against him concerning the law of his God." We have reason, said the speaker, to thank God for the life of every good man, whose life and acts death has sealed secure from change. The influence of great men in our country is marvellous. They mark periods in the world's history wherever their acts reign. Countries and ages are uninteresting where their names do not shine out. Not all the discipline of Harvard and Yale can match the good accomplished by the name of one such man as that of EDMUND BURKE. It is an inheritance for any people. Judge JAY was a man who like Abraham might plead for Sodom. He was a man who fearing God, feared nothing else—a busy steward when he might with reputation have been an idler. He was born in 1789. At the age of 15 he entered Yale College, and four years after we find him in the law-office of J. B. HENRY, Esq., at Albany. Weakness of his eyes prevented his following his studies consecutively, but his afflictions were borne with a resignation which beautifully displayed his Christian character. A sermon by the Rev. Dr. DWIGHT on the mercy of God, as displayed in his providential dispensation, had a powerful influence on the formation of his character. In 1812 he was married, and in 1818 he was appointed County Judge of Westchester, and was successively reappointed for twenty-five years, until removed for his avowed abolitionist views, by a Governor capable of that act. Dr. CHEEVER read extracts from a letter of Judge JAY's to a minister of the Episcopal Church, to show what were the views he then held. He was opposed to slavery because it was opposed radically to the rights of human nature, as God had fixed them. "Not what was expedient, but what was right" was his motto. Precedents as a lawyer, he did not seek for. He only asked what was right at that time, and in that emergency. In the discharge of his duties he strongly resembled Sir Matthew HALE. He acted so long as Judge, that the habits of the office clung to him in private life, but his Christian character governed every thing else. Of Judge JAY it may be said as of Chief Justice HALE, that he considered equity a part of the human law. He would never allow technicality to conquer justice. This is a characteristic of the greatest lawyer of modern times. As great a chancellor as he was, he would bring all the technicalities of law to bear in favor of the right, but he would never allow them to come in conflict with conscience. What a contrast we have here with the expedientists of modern times. Dr. CHEEVER then showed how the views of JOHN JAY, the father of WILLIAM, coincided with those of the son on the subject of the abolition of Slavery. But their lives were devoted to liberty, though they worked in different directions. The earnest protestation of the son against the vice of Slavery, the patriotism he showed and the integrity of his life, were all transfigurations of the father's virtues. But the tasks the two men had to perform were as different as the bringing a young man with a vigorous constitution through a course of fever is from attempting to rescue the young man when he becomes old from the vice of drunkenness when he thinks strong liquors are a necessity of his being. As against opposing forces, the virtues of the father were more than reproduced in the son. In a day of general degeneracy and apostacy, it requires great energies to be a great man. Then the manner of working of the mind of such a person becomes a study by itself; Judge JAY was not a reformer by accident or impulse. Some men in the work of reform are like a scythe blade set in a McCormick's reaper. They have not assumed their position from choice. Placed where they are they are keen enough and work well, but Judge JAY chose his enemy and fought it deliberately. It is a singular fact with regard to him as well as with regard to CLARKSON, that he wrote out with his own hand a commentary on the Bible, paying especial attention to the bearings of its teachings on Slavery. His reply to Professor STUART was powerful and indignant. Conviction of the truth of the sentiments he cherished grew stronger and deeper day by day. We have seen an account of the younger BUCKLAND who came near dying by the poison of the *capra di capella*, which entered his system by an abrasion under his thumb nail while dissecting a rat which had been bitten by the serpent. Moral anatomists who direct the constitution, need peculiar preparations and safeguards to prevent their catching the infection it bears. The nature of the contest in which Judge JAY was engaged, revealed the fact that our ministers and churches are not to be relied on in an emergency. The American Tract Society when raised to a vantage ground of opportunity refuses to avail itself of it. So the American Board when it has an opportunity to blow a trumpet blast which might have waked the dead, takes the wickedness into partnership. In his letter to the American Churches and his letter to Bishop IVES, Judge JAY reveals the character of those who discuss with earnestness the exact meaning of the word baptize, in Bibles for the heathen, who apply the word of God with force against the sin of dancing, but refuse to say anything of the sin of slavery, and who make the tincture of the skin a test of capability of candidates for the Christian ministry. Dr. CHEEVER then referred to Judge JAY's labors for the cause of Peace. He in fact gave rise to Peace Congresses. His religion made him an advocate for peace, as he thought God's law was sufficient for deciding all disputes, and its musketry is all-sufficient. If it is well applied none other need be called into requisition.

The Word of God and prayer will conquer all, but these two agencies must go together. What Judge JAY did he did fearlessly, as in the sign of God and not in that of men. In his will he left a testimony of his undying hatred of the Fugitive Slave Law. I bequeath in trust to my son, said he, the sum of $1,000, to be applied as in his judgment may be best for promoting the comfort of fugitive slaves. At all times and in all places he considered it his first duty to struggle for American abolition. It is only by the aid of celelestial observation, said Coleridge, that terrestrial chart can be constructed. Judge JAY's character is a precious legacy, and its study must be productive of abiding good. Now-a-days men come to consider the Sabbath a bag of exhilarating gas—a balloon by which political sinners imagine they are exalted to Heaven, south-side ministers being paid expressly for the purpose. Or it may be considered as a drink decocted from hemp, by which man-stealers even have their souls elevated—a proper and deserved application of the original article on a week-day would hang them. In such hands as these it is refreshing to contemplate the character of Judge JAY. With him to see the wrong was to strike for the right. Such a man was a providential gift to his country at a time of general defection. His piety and policy were the same thing at all times. In conclusion, Dr. CHEEVER urged upon the young the eminent fitness of his example for imitation.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The anniversary services in commemoration of the establishment of the above Institution were celebrated last evening in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The audience was large. The Rev. Dr. PARKER, the Pastor, filled the chair. The children, to the number of two hundred, occupied the front pews, and seemed delighted with the attention they excited. Led by Mr. LUCIUS HART they sang with unaffected glee, several hymns written for them by Mr. HART, Mr. E. W. BROWN, and the Rev. Dr. SMITH.

The Rev. Mr. HALLIDAY, the Society's Missionary, read the following abstract of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report:

From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts and expenditures of the Society stand thus:

Balance in the treasury Jan. 1st, 1858	$5,125 37	
Received in publishing Department	17,958 67	
Received in donations and otherwise	18,080 21	
		$41,164 25
Disbursements during the year	$40,803 73	
Balance in the treasury Jan. 1st, 1859	360 52	$41,154 25

The report of the managers alludes to the fact that a quarter of a century has passed since the Society was organized; that its mission, attended by the Divine benediction in answer to united prayer, has proved the rescue of a multitude that were "cast out and ready to perish;" also to the results achieved in the wide field now occupied by this and kindred associations, and the increased prominence given to the question, "How shall we save the children of the needy? How bridge the moral chasm into which the parents have fallen, and where their helpless offspring must 'likewise perish' unless rescued by christian hands."

The statistics of the year show, in the aggregate, that the whole number who have received shelter, food, clothing, care, instruction, or direct aid through the agency of the Home, and within its walls, has been 2,676, viz.:

Employed in the Home workroom and provided with situations	1,156*
Adults admitted to the Home	312
Children	485
Home Industrial School No. 1	350
Home Industrial School No. 2	375
Total	2,678

The number of articles of clothing and bedding given by the Dorcas and Visiting Committees, 11,742. Almost every conceivable type of destitution and suffering has been more or less relieved by this large distribution.

Of the 485 children constituting the younger portion of the Home family, during the past year, 111 have been under four years of age, and very many infants of a few months. To provide for all these mere babes suitable nurses and due attention in sickness and health, has added largely to the care of the managers, and considerably to the expense of sustaining the Institution. They were received that they might be preserved from the doom so often described in the daily journals, under the caption of "The murder of the Innocents." Not a few have been thus rescued from those whose tender mercies were cruel.

The several schools of the society are thus designated:

First—The "Home School," composed exclusively of the children of the institutions, who convene daily in the school rooms.

Second—The "Home Industrial School" No. 1, located on Sixth-avenue.

Third—"Home Industrial School" No. 2, located on West Fortieth-street, near Ninth avenue.

The whole number of children registered in these schools during the year has been 961. Average attendance about 300.

In view of the wrong early habits and moral exposures of most of these children, no pains have been spared by the teachers to counteract wrong influences, and develope right principles and affections, and so to cultivate the *moral sense*, that they may become both *safe* and *desirable* members of the family circles to which they are commended.

MISSIONARY AND VISITING DEPARTMENT.—The Home Missionary and Visitor report 3,1696 visits made among the destitute The Missionary has lectured 97 times, addressed numerous Sabbath-schools, held stated meetings with the Home children, rescued from vagrancy 29 children, who have been taken to the Home, 9 to the Juvenile Asylum, and 7 to the House of Refuge. He has also located 28 in foster homes, and visited 30 previously located.

AUXILIARY ASSOCIATIONS.—Several hundred Auxiliaries connected with the Institutions have manifested their continued interest, and added largely to the usefulness of the Society by their gifts of clothing, provisions, &c., in aid of its various departments.

Number of packages thus contributed, 1,200.

FOSTER-PARENTS, &c.—The reports received from foster-parents and guardians, also from the children, are in most cases highly satisfactory. Eleven are mentioned as having made a public profession of religion, and several as giving evidence of conversion. Two who had attained their majority have died, the past year, leaving a bright example of early piety.

Mr. HALLIDAY followed up his report by calling attention to the fact that the anniversary which was now being celebrated commemorated the foundation of the first institution in this, and, so far as he knew, in any other country, which adopted children into homes where they were fostered and brought up as members of the family. He related several touching narratives of children who had, through the instrumentality of the Society, been saved from a life of misery and ill,—alluding at some length to the case of a poor mother who, on her death-bed, implored him to take her children to the "Home," through fear that they would, at her death, be seized on by the friends of her deceased husband, who, though he was a Roman Catholic, had died, it was to be hoped, a Christian man.

After a hymn by the children,

Dr. EGBERT GUERNSEY made a short address. He advocated the necessity of preventing crime, rather than of waiting to correct it, and drew a striking picture of the evil influences and physical misery in which the children of the destitute are so frequently trained.

The Rev. Dr. HAGUE in a brief address urged the solemnity of the duty which religion imposed on men to guard the young from immoral influences. The greatest triumphs of christianity had, he said, been achieved by ministering to little children, saving them from the abysses of sin and bringing them up noble men and noble women. He dwelt on the importance of the Society both as a preventive power in saving those whom it took under its care from the moral recklessness which might be engendered by the consciousness of a want of home, and in its creative power as raising minds from the sphere of mere animal appetite, into the sphere of new intellectual and moral force. He warmly commended the Society, and asked for it the most generous support.

The children sang the last hymn.

The concluding address was made by Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH.

Talking of this Society and of its benefits was, he declared, like saying of the moss rose, that it has fragrance; or of the moon, that it is a most admirable affair of night; or of the sun, that it is a most splendid and glorious luminary. In his subsequent remarks he treated of the Society in its relations to the home—viewing it as a conservator of the Bible, as the sheet-anchor of the Republic, as promoting the sanctity of the Sabbath and the preservation of the family. He knew that there were people talking through some of the newspapers about breaking up the family and ignoring the institution of marriage. The sacredness of the marriage relation must never be destroyed, and those who talked of doing so reminded him of the simpleton who complained that the sun, instead of shining by day, did not shine at night, when his light was most needed. In this respect the bearing of this institution upon the domestic economy was one of no secondary interest. Whilst it provided homes for those whom vice had left homeless, it further aided in elevating the sense of home duties among those who watched its workings and promoted its success. In closing his remarks, he said the society was absolutely pressed for funds, and expressed his confidence that the benevolent persons present would show by their contributions that they loved this institution not in word alone, but in deed. When he had taken his seat a collection was made, which was, doubtless, a large one.

With benediction the services of the evening closed.

The New-York Bible Society.

The Annual Sermon of this Society was delivered at the Academy of Music yesterday evening, by the Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. Singing of hymns, reading of the Scriptures, and a prayer by the Rev. IRENEUS PRIME, preceded the sermon. The building was crowded. The reverend preacher selected his text from the parable of the sower, in the 8th chapter of Luke, the 5th to the 8th verses. Besides the application of his subject to the ordinary interests of his congregation, he especially dwelt thereon as a prelude to the interests of the Society, whose claims he had to advocate, and the field of whose operations may be thus stated: The City of New-York contains about 115,000 families. Young persons employed as clerks, apprentices, laborers, seamstresses, or in various trades and manufactures, or as domestics to the number of 100,000; and at least 100,000 children, of age to read, the Society reaches chiefly through its grants to Sabbath Schools. Also the various humane and criminal institutions of our City, including prisons, hospitals, asylums, homes, almhouses, houses of refuge, and other institutions for rescuing the young, or for the aid, reformation, and elevation of the suffering the vicious and the depressed among us. These institutions support or aid annually about 30,000 persons. Likewise the immigrants from foreign countries, numbering for the last 5 years an annual average of 215,345, arriving at this port, and either crowding the population of our City, or pressing forward to locate new homes upon our West ern lands, with the American and foreign shipping entering this port. These, to the number of 10,000 sail, ply upon our rivers and along our ocean coast, or voyage round the world. They trade to all countries, and visit every port known to commercial enterprise. In this department is comprised a salt water population estimated at 40,000, with probably 10,000 boatmen, and annually at least 50,000 casual readers of the Scriptures among passengers and visitors, official and non official.

The reverend gentleman, in a discourse of nearly two hours in length, dwelt on the value of the services rendered to Christianity and civilization through the exertions of the New-York Bible Society. A collection was taken up before the sermon, which was quite gratifying in its results. The regular Anniversary of this Society will take place in November.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society held its sixteenth annual meeting at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, Saturday. The assemblage was large, and many ladies were present. The exercises commenced at 10½ A. M., and were continued, with brief intermissions, through the day and evening.

The exercises in the morning were opened with prayer by the Rev. C. P. GROSVENOR, of New-York, and then, the Rev. A. L. POST, of Montrose, Pa., President of the Society, delivered the opening address, which was pertinent and brief:

Brethren and friends, he said, God in His good providence, has blessed us with another annual gathering. Let us be truly thankful, and improve the occasion to His glory and the good of our race. Nearly 3,000 years ago an important gathering of the professed people of God was held. Samuel, their judge and His prophet, "took a stone and put it between Mezpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Ebenezer, saying hitherto the Lord hath helpeth us." This was an appropriate service founded upon an adequate reason. The Ark of the Covenant, which had been carried away, in an evil hour, by the Philistines was then restored to its place. The people had repented of those sins which had hidden from them the Shekinah of God's special presence, and gained a memorable victory over their enemies. Whatever might be said against the minute analogies which an old-fashioned spiritualizing Baptist would be likely to trace between the circumstances and events of those and our own times, it cannot with reason be objected that we are presumptuous in raising some expressive monument, saying: "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us." Whether the lamentable act, in our day, of taking from the churches the great commission: "Go teach all nations, baptizing them," and giving it to the charge of an outside non-representative, moneyed life membership organization, may or may not find a parallel in the capture and bearing away of the ark by the Philistines to a place by the side of Dagon, in Ashdod. Whether the repudiation of the arbitrary powers of an eastern deputation and the vindication of church representation by editors and members of the Board of the Union, may or may not find a parallel in the falling of Dagon, and the lowing of kine, accompanied by Philistian lords bearing back the ark of God. Whether the joys and exultations which have been witnessed at the great anniversary settlement of missionary troubles may or may not find a similitude in the unrepentant shouts of joy over the ark, still out of its place at Bethshemeth. Whether or not, in the protest of missionaries God's great thunder is heard, no matter. Analogies or no analogies, there are signs of the triumph of our principles and the restoration of our Baptist Israel to her ancient faith and practice. God's help has discomfited enemies and given no mean success. Let us raise a memorial of help received; and go forward with good courage in the conflict, feeling assured that God will continue to help and "fight our battles for us." The victories won have only, it is true, brought us more into the heat of the moral battle, into the thicker fight, but relying upon God and doing our duty we have nothing to fear. With all the signs of promise we are nevertheless upon the eve of a conflict which will, no doubt, be contested against our principles resolutely, tenaciously and assiduously as any that has preceded it in our day. There is danger of a compromise that may defeat for long years all that has been gained. There never was, nor will be, probably, a time with us when the importance was greater than now, that our principles should be firmly held, clearly announced, and that our mission-banner be thrown out, at full length, in the public breeze. It is matter of rejoicing that so many of the pioneers of our cause are present this morning. It has been matter of solicitude, and we rejoice at its realization. We may need the stern, uncompromising men who, amidst clouds of darkness, ventured to expose and promulgate the truth at the beginning of the enterprise, and to strengthen our weak backbones against compromise in this hour of trial. There are dangers, and very great dangers, at the present that we shall compromise our principles. Your principles, they say, are right, but the people are not prepared for them. Friends said we should join other organizations to reform them; but we said no—as brother GROSVENOR once said, so say we now. Get not down on the level of men to raise them, but rise morally and lift them up. We look for men who love God and truth. Our hope under God is in them. If we can do anything to convince our brethren that we have hearts to feel for truth and humanity, let us do it; seek for the promotion of truth and the glory of God.

Some routine business was transacted, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: The Rev. A. L. POST, of Penn., President; the Rev. N. Brown, D. D., (editor of the *American Baptist*,) corresponding secretary; the Rev. Wm. Howe, of Bergen Heights, secretary; Mr. H. Chamberlain, treasurer; and Mr. J. L. Batchelder, sub-treasurer.

In the afternoon the Rev. N. BROWN, D.D., read the Annual Report, from which it appears that the Society's has many Missions in various parts of the world; among the Karens, in the Burman Empire in Asia, there are five families from this country engaged in the Missionary work, one of which—the Beecher family—is distantly related to the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. At Rangoon there is a school supported by the Society, at which from 230 to 250 pupils are preparing for the ministry. In Hayti, and among the fugitives in Kansas, Oregon, and Canada, missions have been established. The Society is about to send the Rev. Mr. GOSNELL and wife to Japan, whither the Rev. Mr. GOBELL accompanied Commodore PERRY's famous expedition. He brought home with him a young native of that country; has educated him here, and intends to take him back to assist him in his missionary labors. The receipts of the Society during the past year are double the receipts of the previous year.

The Rev. JOSEPH W. SAWYER, of Vermont, next preached a sermon from Acts xvi., 9: "Come over into Macedonia and help us." The importance of continuing and increasing their efforts in spreading the Gospel among the heathen was the subject of his remarks. It was a well-considered and convincing effort. At its close the Rev. Mr. MCLEARY offered prayer, and this ended the afternoon session.

At half-past six the evening session commenced. It was mostly occupied with discussions relating to foreign missions, and the means of supporting them.

Yesterday the Rev. P. GLANVILLE, of New-York, preached at Metropolitan Hall in the morning, the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, of New-York, in the afternoon, and the Rev. S. AARON, of Pennsylvania, in the evening.

The Late Bishop Deane, His Last Public Address.

The following address delivered by the late Bishop DOANE to the Graduating Class of St. Mary's College in March, is the last of his public performances. This fact will increase the interest with which it will be read:

"Again, the old hive swarms. There is a flush of life, upon the grass. There is a scent of Spring, upon the air. The birds are twittering, back, to their old nests. The maple flings its crimson banner, to the sky. The willow blushes, into green. The life-pulse can be stilled, no longer. The life-glow can, no longer, be repressed. There is a restless heaving of the mass. There is a hum. There is a flutter. There is a start. The old hive swarms, again. And, they are off. Off, to the Northern hills. Off, to the Western prairies. Off, to the sweet savannahs of the South. Off, to sip sweetness, from the flowers. Off, to hoard sweetness, for their homes. Off, to return, no more!—It is the two and twentieth annual swarm. And I stand, here: to follow them, while eye can reach; to fold their precious memories, in my heart of love; to pursue them, with my blessing: and to shield them, with my prayers. Wherever, they may wing their wandering way, God guide them; keep them; comfort them! Poor things! They need it, all.

That were a strange map, which traced, with individual lines, these annual swarms, of two and twenty years. To China. To South America. To Great Britain. To the islands of the sea. To every State and Territory of our own vast empire. To the forests of Maine. To the rice-fields of Georgia. To the sugar-plantations of Mississippi. To so many happy homes. To so many peaceful parsonages. To so many hearths of contentment. To so many hearts of love. Alas, that I must add, to so many early graves; just, greening, with the Spring! And that were a still stranger map, which sketched, as God looks down, upon them all, the pathways of that inner life; which each is traveling on, toward that unseen world, which hangs about us, like the sky; which in one moment, may close in upon our souls; whose issues are unchanging and eternal: as the God, Who orders them, in justice and in mercy.

"Beyond this vale of tears,
There is a life above;
Unmeasured, by the flight of years;
And all that life is love.

There is a death, whose pang
Outlasts the fleeting breath:
Oh what eternal horrors hang
Around the second death!

Lord God of truth and grace,
Teach us, that death, to shun:
Lest we be driven from Thy face;
Forevermore, undone."

My children, upon this devious and eventful pilgrimage, you are to enter, now; unshielded, by the sacred home, which has, so long, been your shelter. From its privacy, its peacefulness, its purity, its piety; the sound of its continual scriptures, the music of its continual songs, the fervor of its continual supplications, the fragrance of its continual sacraments: you are to go out into a world, which cares, but little, for these things. I thank God, for the inestimable confidence, that their roots have taken, in your hearts. I look to Him, to water, with His grace, these plantings of His word. I beseech Him, mercifully, to grant, that they may live, and grow, in you: nurturing your souls, with spiritual and immortal food; sheltering your young heads, with their broad, cool, shadow, against the hot blasts of temptation; and cheering you on, with their refreshing fragrance, through whatever He may order, for your chastening, as His children, until they bring you, where, the palms of Paradise spring up, forever green, by the pure river of the water of life. Remember, my beloved, you have not these inestimable blessings, for yourselves, alone. You hold them, as a sacred trust, for your homes, for the Church, for your country, and for your kind. "The times are out of joint." Corruption stalks in our high places. Licentiousness has, well nigh, lost its shame. Infidelity is bold and brazen-faced. The wave of barbarism is rolling back, upon us. For these things, your own sex is greatly answerable. Women are not true, to themselves. They wink at vice. They make a compromise with worldliness. They tolerate irreligion. And they are the victims of their own unfaithfulness. The stronger sex look up, in best things, to the weaker. They have, all, had mothers. They have, all, had sisters. They own them, in the sex, to which, they owe them. And, if women were but true, to God; true, to their position, true, to themselves; they would have strength, from Him, to hold the world, in check. No woman ever fell, but by her own consent. As, at the first, the woman is the tempter. There is no man, that has not passed into a brute, to do as tigers do, that can resist the matchless majesty of a resolved woman. And, stronger than all law, stronger than anything, but God, when it is strong, in his strength, would be the power of woman; to put down rudeness, and to lay the bridle, upon license. But, the age is self-indulgent. And, self indulgence grows, by what it feeds on. Women are occupied, by fashion. Women are slaves, to dress. Women are willing to be flattered. Women are careless of their companionship. Women are unscrupulous, in their amusements. Young women set up for themselves. They look upon their parents, as old-fashioned. They are impatient of domestic restraints. They are averse to domestic occupations. They vote their home, a bore. They congregate away from its control. They indulge in unseasonable hours They meet the other sex, more than half way. They make themselves debtors, for their escort, to places of resort. They permit the approaches of familiarity. They temot the hidden devil of their nature. They forget their Bibles. They neglect their Prayer Books. They are women of fashion. They are women of the world. What else they are is, rather, shaped, by opportunity than by themselves. In this way, home is stripped of its sanctity. In this way, the female atmosphere loses its freshness and its fragrance. The woman is no longer what she was made to be; "a help, meet," for the man. And man ceases to be, what God designed him for; her partner, her prop, and her protector.

I am well persuaded, by the report, which comes, to me, from every quarter of the land, that the women, who have gone out, from before this altar—counted, now, by thousands—are, for the most part, women of another sort. I hear of them, as faithful wives. I hear of them, as devoted mothers. I hear of them, as loving sisters. I hear of them, as obedient daughters. They are centres of good influence, in society. They are stays and ornaments of the Church. It may be said, of them: "Many daughters have done virtuously; but, these excel them all" To join this hopeful company, beloved ones, you are to go out, now. You go, with the instructions, by which their minds were moulded. You go, with the influences, which God has sanctified, in the transformation of their hearts. You go, with the prayers, which have won down, from heaven, for them, the consolations of the Comforter. You go, with the blessing, which has commended them, to the care and keeping of the Holy One. "Be strong, in the Lord," dear children: "and in the power of His might." Keep your Bibles, ever, in your hearts. Have your prayer-books, ever, in your hands. Be true, to yourselves. Be true, to your homes. Be true, to your Church. Be true, to your God. Follow after her, who sat down, at Jesus' feet, and heard His word. Follow after them, who left His cross, the last; and found His grave the first. Follow after her, whose sacred legend gleams upon you, now; it may be, for the last time: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord!" Remember, always, that you are women. Remember, always, to be "holy women." Keep your hands, ever, on the cross. Fix your eyes, ever, on the crown. Lambs of the Lamb, in meekness and gentleness and lovingness; be dovelings of the Dove, in peace, and purity, and piety. Dear daughters of my heart, God bless you!

Compliment from Humboldt to Lieut. Maury.

The *National Intelligencer* has been favored with the subjoined translation of a letter recently addressed by Baron HUMBOLDT to Lieut. MAURY of the National Observatory:

BERLIN, April 11, 1859.

It is with the most lively acknowledgment that I offer to my illustrious friend and associate, the Superintendent of the United States Observatory and Hydrographical Office at Washington, the tribute of my respectful admiration. The maritime conference at Brussels, and the happy influence which your visit to Europe has fortunately exercised, especially where your presence has been enjoyed, have contributed to spread your views concerning the means of shortening the duration of voyages through seas traversed by our rents. You are now enjoying the fruits of immense labors.

It belongs to me more than to any other traveler of the age, to congratulate my illustrious friend upon the career which he has so gloriously opened.

Scarcely in a state of convalescence, I must limit myself at present to offering you the tribute of acknowledgment due you for so many years.

Your very humble and very obedient servant,
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,
At the age of 90 years.

The usual excuses for the incorrectness of my horrible writing.

Boiler Explosions.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 4, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I highly appreciate your practical and scientific article upon Boiler Explosions, in your issue this day.

I think I have two theories of explosions which will satisfactorily explain the cause of most if not all explosions, and so materially narrow down "the field of probable causes," and also make known the remedies which are efficient in every case.

First—The water is suffered to get too low, and the filth upon the inside of the boiler is burned by reason of the great heat of the plates; the smoke generated forms gas, which is the mysterious agent productive of so much mischief, and the gas is ignited by the boiler becoming red hot. The preventive is a good supply of water.

I examined a boiler recently exploded, and found that upon that part of the boiler which was the most heated the filth was burnt to ashes; where the heat was less it was burned to a coal in a sort of honeycomb state, and more remote from the fire the filth was in its usual condition.

This appearance of the inside of the boiler I think will be found in every case of explosion, and also agrees with this theory.

Second—When the explosion occurs immediately after starting the boiler pump, (the water being too low,) the gas is ignited by the air which is in the water, or with the water pumped in. The explosion in this case happens a few moments sooner than it would have done if the machinery had remained at rest.

The preventive is to put out the fire instead of starting the pump. Yours, W.

Dr. C. F. Winslow, known in scientific circles, has interested himself in the case of Plumer, the convicted mutineer of the ship *Junior*, and has published a statement of the facts which go to show Plumer's innocence of the murder of the captain.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
PRICE FROM $50 TO $125.
For Families, Tailors, and all manufacturing purposes, these machines are unequaled. They are more durable, capable of doing a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any machines in the market.
The new Family Machines, at $50 and $75 are attracting universal attention. They are much the best machines ever offered at a low price.
The prices of all our machines have been greatly reduced.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

To the Ladies Only.—The Victoria Bandage (or periodical protector) is now ready at the well-known Truss Office of MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, where a lady is in constant attendance at their private salesroom; and at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, MILHAU'S, &c.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

The Wisdom of Age.
BY AN OLD MAN WHO HAS PAID DEARLY FOR IT.
I am growing old and feel it,
But some things I yet can learn;
And one truth—I may reveal it—
Every day I more discern;
'Tis that credit-giving tailors,
Much as long ago we saw,
Are in league with sheriffs—jailors,
And the worst limbs of the law!
But the SMITH's—the great SMITH BROTHERS,
Who ask CASH for all they sell,
Offer cheaper than all others,
And in taste and style excel;
For, in each "commercial crisis,"
They're around with cash in hand.
And their goods are at MARKED PRICES,
WHICH A CHILD CAN UNDERSTAND!
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
TWO THOUSAND SPRING SUITS,
and
ONE THOUSAND
BOYS' RAGLANS, OVERSACKS, &c.
THIRTY NEW STYLES FOR BOYS,
In school, holiday and home clothing. Great variety in cut, sizes and materials.
EXTRAORDINARY CHEAPNESS.
One price, and no deviation.

Late Fire at Houston, Texas.
HOUSTON, Texas, April 18, 1859.
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: You have doubtless heard of the conflagration in our town on the night of the 28th February last, which consumed our entire buildings and a large amount of goods. We had our books and papers in one of your large Herring's Patent Safes, and they came out all O. K. W. R. WILSON.
Herring's Patent Champion Safes with Hall's patent powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscribers.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness. They have been in use for 17 years—have been tested in 253 accidental fires, and have NEVER failed.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y. / No. 57 Gravier-st., N. O.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.
Our magnificent assortment of NEW STYLES OF CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES will be sold during the Spring season, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.

Steel Against Feathers.
HOWE'S UNRIVALED ELLIPTIC SPRING BED BOTTOMS, FROM $4 50 TO $6,
AT RETAIL AT NO. 378 BROADWAY.

Lester's Sewing Machines.
LOCK STITCH. AGENTS WANTED.
Salesrooms No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. LESTER.

French Soft Hats,
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,) constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st, corner of Ann.

The Prince Albert Hat,
The most dashing Spring Hat Out.
Come and see.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, for enlarged veins, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Belts, instruments for weak ankle joints, club-feet, bow-legs, &c., with Dr. GLOVER'S new Lever Truss, which effects radical cures. No. 4 Ann-st., under the Museum.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendant.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales.
LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents a Box, Black or Brown, warranted; Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Also, sold at No. 399 Broadway and all druggists. Infallible Ongent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Floralia for the same.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, is an interesting place to visit, and is thronged by citizens and strangers. Examinations with charts and advice given daily.

Removal.—Defiance Salamander Safe Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 61 Murray st., corner College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Fishing Tackle of the best quality, and in GREAT VARIETY, FOR SALE BY WILLSHER & DAMRELL, NO. 83 NASSAU-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

Check Office Coats.—A neat article for the office or business purposes, $1 each, at DRUMGOLD and PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

Business Suits, to order or ready-made, from a variety of plain and fancy Cassimeres. Suits from $14 to $20, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

L. E. Bulkeley has Removed his
LAW OFFICES
TO
NO. 307 BROADWAY, 2 DOORS ABOVE DUANE-ST.

MARRIED.

SIMMONS—BROWER—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 5, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., DUANE B. SIMMONS, M. D., and MARIE ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Anthony Brower, Esq., all of this City.

THOMPSON—BUERMEIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 5, by the Rev. Charles F. Stohlmann, JOHN THOMPSON to WILHELMINA, daughter of Ernst Buermeyer, all of New-York.

FISHER—AYRES.—At New-Rochelle, on Thursday evening, May 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of Trinity Church, ROBERT C. FISHER to MARY, only daughter of S. P. Ayres, Esq., all of New Rochelle.

PRATT—WHEATON.—On Saturday morning, May 7, by the Rev Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, ROBERT M. PRATT to MARY A. WHEATON, only daughter of the late Eber Wheaton.

WASHINGTON—CLEMSON.—At Claymont, Delaware, on Thursday, April 28, in the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. John B. Clemson, D. D., ANNE B. CLEMSON to GEORGE L. WASHINGTON, of Harewood, Jefferson County, Virginia.

☞ Having been requested to make a statement concerning the marriage of the late WILLIAM WILLARD, I feel in duty bound towards the widow of the late William Willard to do so, as I married them on the 25th of November, 1849.

At the time this marriage took place, it was the wish of Mr. Francis Larmis and several others that it should be kept a secret, and not be published, for the reason that Mrs Willard's father had left her some property, which at that time she could not become in possession of.

Since the death of her husband, she has been cruelly wronged, and I felt it my duty to see her rectified, in making this statement, as I have known both parties from childhood up.

Miss ELIZA JANE

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO ELEGANT NEW BROWN-stone houses Nos. 112 and 114 Madison-avenue, being both nearly 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; five stories high, built in the very best manner, and replete with every convenience, and will be finished ready for occupancy by the 1st day of March next. Terms very accommodating to a responsible party. For further particulars apply to A. W. FRY, No. 12 Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., first floor, office No. 1.

VILLAS, COUNTRY SEATS, COTTAGES, AND FARMS, FOR SALE.

BY S. EDDY & CO., NO. 51 LIBERTY-ST.

A number of elegant residences, with spacious grounds stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and commanding fine river views, at each of the following villages on the Hudson, viz: Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Nyack. Also on Staten Island; at Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. Also a large number of fruit and dairy farms, and country seats with farms attached, from one to three hours' ride from New-York, at prices ranging from $1,200 to $50,000. A. D. Several eligible country seats and farms to exchange for good City property.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FINISHED, FIRST-class, 4 story, brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 22d-st. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x99, house 22x58; built in best manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Will be sold low, as the owner moves into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 22d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 20 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FIRST-class, brown stone house, No. 203 West 34th-st. Would take piece of land with or without improvements, worth from $3 000 to $6,000, balance on mortgage. Must reach conveyance to Railroad, about fifteen miles from City. Healthy and desirable. Apply as above.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON 17TH and 18th sts.—30 lots, each 25 feet front, running from 17th to 18th st., and commencing 150 feet west from 6th-av. Nearly all may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, four story brown stone front house No. 139 West 34th st. This house has been put in perfect order, with plate glass, and painted throughout. Inquire of R. F. CAMMAN, No. 1,080 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A very valuable house-lot on Columbia st., east side, near Pierrepont-st., two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, at a very reasonable price. Apply to A. WESSON, No. 9 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—EAST BROADWAY.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 51 East Broadway, 25 feet wide and 87 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st, near 9th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 9th-av., near 20th-st. Terms made to suit purchaser. Inquire of J. M. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS. ARCHITECTural designs for country houses complete for $5 each, at the architectural office, No. 963 Broadway, near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on the south side of 10th-st., two doors east of 3d-av. For terms, apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE,

WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,300 FEET.

The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 40 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO., No. 42 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 36 by 40, containing 24 rooms, are hard finished, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees; an excellent well of water in area; brick cistern to rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Bloomingview, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where steamboats ply daily, at from 10 to 15 cents; each 1½ hour sail from the City, and within one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depôt; three quarters of a mile from Princes' Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT RIVERDALE.—40 minutes' ride from 31st-st., by the Hudson River Railroad, and 5 minutes' walk from the depôt to premises; 16 trains daily. House two stories, recently painted, in perfect order, and handsomely furnished; grounds in fine condition, having been heavily manured last fall; variety of forest trees, shrubbery, flowering vines, and fancy flower garden. Also, superior vegetable garden planted; strawberries, raspberries, &c. Uninterrupted view of the Hudson (n'rth and south) for 40 miles. Perfectly healthy and no musquitoes. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—A FURnished country residence, situated on Manor Road, one mile back of Four Corners. House large and commodious, containing 14 rooms and bath-room. Location healthy, and view unsurpassed on the Island. Pleasure-grounds and garden extensive, and stocked with every variety of fruit trees and grapes. Outbuilding new and in good repair. Rent moderate. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to FR. MEISSNER, No. 48 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Eastchester, one mile from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at Mount Vernon; thirty minutes' from the City; modern house, two stories, basement, and attic, and carriage house, all in the best condition; fruit, flowers, and ornamental trees, well shaded, near the Episcopal and Methodist churches, and good schools; soft water bathing on the premises; price, $3,500, or $250 per year. Apply to FRANCIS E. SMITH, No. 727 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At White Plains, Westchester, N. Y.—In part furnished; rent moderate, for 6 months, or to 1st of April next. House 3 stories (of brick,) with wings; beautifully located within sight and a few minutes' walk of the depôt; distant from 26th-st. Station, 1 hour; about 6 acres of land, barn, and out-buildings. Apply on the premises, or to R. W. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HILL, N. J., WITHIN 20 minutes of the ferry, a large double house, the most desirable residence on the Hill, beautifully situated in a garden of about an acre, with plenty of fruit trees, a location unsurpassed for convenience and salubrity. No mosquitoes. Stages from the ferry pass the door every 10 minutes. Rent $325. Lease if required. Apply at the house near the Dutch Reformed Church, South Bergen, or to WM. MORRICE, No. 67 South-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 3 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order, size 34x36; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—NEAR THE Neptune House, a beautiful country seat furnished, immediately upon the river; five acres in flower and kitchen garden, with choice fruit; gardener kept; fruit and vegetables supplied; good bathing, fishing and boating; 15 minutes to the cars, three to the steamboat. Trains from 27th-st. at 7 and 9 A. M., and 12:45 P. M. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, on the place.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of J. C. MASTERS, Newburgh, or to D. McDOWELL, No. 40 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 15 or 31 acres of good land, set out with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing of the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the outbuildings are good. For terms, apply at No 773 Broadway, or of CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Located in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany post road; house large and new, surrounded by fine shade trees, 4 to 5 acres, with necessary outbuildings for a gentleman's residence; access by hack from Yonkers depôt. Inquire of J. OGELL, near the premises, or at No. 7 Madison-av., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET IN WESTCHESTER County, about 40 miles distant; partly furnished; situated on the main road of the village; near churches, schools, stores, &c., good garden, plenty of fruit, &c.; a beautiful place for boarders. Address ORMOND, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

TO LET—HALF A MILE FROM THE FORDHAM depôt, a cottage containing 10 rooms, stables, garden, and four acres of land, with fruit trees, &c.; a delightful country residence; will be rented for six months or one year. Apply to CHARLES H. HINNAU, Recorder's Office, No. 14 Chambers-st., or Dr. HORSEFIELD'S drug-store, Fordham.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW and just newly painted, with large garden, pleasantly situated on a retired street in the village of Flushing, L. I., six minutes' walk from Railroad depôt. Communication almost hourly. Desirable location for a small family, and perfectly healthy. Rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Dobbs' Ferry on Hudson River, one hour from City. An elegant gothic cottage, barn, carriage and gardenhouse, with 16 acres of land, fine garden planted, fruit in every variety. Ten minutes' walk from depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—in a perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require—for a country residence—at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR THE season or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated on Circular-st., near the Empire Spring, with barn on back street attached. For particulars inquire at No 43 West 21st-st., New-York, or the Hon. ABRAHAM BOCKUS, Saratoga Springs.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—FOR THE season or longer, at Saratoga Springs, pleasantly situated on Circular-st., near the Empire Spring, with barn on back street attached. For particulars inquire of F. E. WESTBROOK, at No. 43 West 21st-st., New-York, or the Hon. ABRAHAM BOCKUS, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—TO A GOOD tenant, it will be rented very low; possession can be had immediately, if required. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. LOWBER, No. 121 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A VERY BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale in the village of Middletown, N. J., contains about 13 acres of land, beautifully shaded with forest and evergreen trees, situated on high ground, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; abounds in all kinds of the most choice fruit; the mansion house is large, built in the most substantial, and finished in the best manner, with bathrooms, hot and cold water throughout the house, and built at a cost of about $30,000. The out-buildings are in proportion to the mansion house, roomy and expensive. This property must be seen to be appreciated, as it is the most noble and desirable property to be found in New Jersey or elsewhere, and is worthy any gentleman's notice who is desirous of a very superior residence. Price, $28,000—terms easy. Also, several small farms. One of 40 acres, within the village, with choice fruit, good buildings, fine lawn around the house, good garden, land in a high state of cultivation; tenant-house filled for use, &c. Also, one large one of 84 acres. For particulars, call on E. D. HUDTWICK, Gardener, Cross, near the depôt, Madison, also, beautiful building sites in the village.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE, IN PLYMOUTH Conn., within one half mile of the Naugatuc Railroad station. The house is situated near the Congregational and Episcopal Churches, on a lot of about two acres. It is a two-story frame building, with four large rooms on the first floor, aside from the hall, kitchen, &c; three large rooms on the second floor, and four of a smaller size. There is an adjoining building, 22x28 feet, one story high, an ice-house, barn, and one stable, (two stories,) 30x40 feet. There is also on the same lot a two-story brick store, which may be sold with the house, or separately; also, a few rods from the premises, a lot containing six or seven acres of mowing and pasture land, and an orchard on the same. For further particulars, inquire of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house; eight trains a day each way. A large brick house, shallow walls, is equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted, and in perfect order; has 17 rooms, with the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout, good stable, hennery and carriage-house, with room for coachman; seven acres, in good order, and well-covered with fruit and shade trees, an excellent kitchen garden nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c. Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. R. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT and farm of about 55 acres, near Jamaica, L. I., on the Black-stump Road to Flushing, well watered, fenced and in good order throughout. On the place are a new, spacious Gothic cottage, containing 14 rooms; a farm-house; all necessary out buildings, and a well stocked orchard, garden, &c., &c. The location is healthy, site elevated, and neighborhood first-class, with schools and churches of all denominations in the immediate vicinity. It is easy of access, only one mile from the Jamaica Railroad depôt, four miles from Flushing and eight miles from the Brooklyn ferries. Title perfect; price $10,000. The stock, and crops now in, will be sold at a fair valuation. Apply to or address R. THURSBY, No. 338 Front-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, AT the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely furnished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 140 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 86 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location. JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH about one acre of land, pleasantly situated near Fordham, at ⅝ of a mile's distance from the Harlem Railroad Depôt. The dwelling house, an elegant structure, 5 years old, is in the Italian style, with a Campanile or Italian tower. It contains 13 rooms, besides a kitchen and cellarage, water-closet and bath-room, with hot and cold water, dumb waiter and speaking tubes. The grounds, divided in pleasure and vegetable gardens, are stocked with fruit grown, bearing fruit trees, and barn, stables, chicken-yard, &c., are conveniently arranged. Price moderate. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEW ROCHELLE.—A commodious and convenient dwelling-house, in perfect order, large barn and outhouses, together with 3 acres of first-rate land, garden, &c.; situated on the Pelham Road, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent islands; within 5 minutes' walk of the Neptune House Steamboat Landing, and 10 minutes' drive of the Railroad Station. For further particulars, apply to R. W. GULAGER, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS FOR SALE—Owner having soon to leave for Europe, will sell very cheap. It is situated near the railroad station, with house, carriage-house, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and two acres of highly improved land. The place is in complete order, and is worth immediate attention of parties desiring to purchase. For full particulars and view orders, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHY village of Yonkers, a cottage, in the Gothic style, containing a cellar, kitchen, dining and sitting rooms, parlor and four bedrooms, about three quarters of an acre of ground, prettily laid out, with fruit and shade trees, &c., situated on Palisade-av.—the best in Yonkers—and commanding an uninterrupted valley and water view of thirty miles. Price, $6,250. R. MAJOR, No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT YONKERS TO lease, for sale, or exchange for City property. The large new four-story brick building, built for manufacturing purposes; a double horizontal steam engine of 60-horse power each, and locomoters; boilers put in the building this Spring; 100 feet of dock in front of building, and near the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS; 10 acres on Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view; on the premises is a new and elegant mansion, built in the best manner, having gas, hot and cold water throughout, two hot-air furnaces, &c. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., where further information may be obtained.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, AT YONKERS—A first-class residence; the house is in complete order, has gas, range, heater, &c., and from every part there is an unsurpassed view of the Hudson River; the grounds—100x218—are stocked with a carefully selected variety of fruits, strawberries, &c. Apply to W. H. BEERS, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE FRAME HOUSE and two lots of ground in Brooklyn. Location unsurpassed. House contains seven rooms, with gas, &c.; garden, fruit trees. Apply at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S Neck, Westchester County, opposite John D. Wolfe, Esq.; first-class house and out-houses, 16 acres of land, all suitable for garden purposes. Inquire at Westchester Village, of JAMES P. SAUNDERS.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM, 46 ACRES, FIVE MINUTES' walk from the depôt buildings, nearly new dwelling, 9 rooms; barn, with cellar 36x38 ft.; will stall 40 head of cattle; good carriage-house, two wells of water, six acres of orchard. The place may be divided, and half sold in building lots by J. JAQUES, Westville, Orange County, New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. Inquire of MESSRS. BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st., or J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av. JOHN JAQUES, Westville.

REMOVALS.

VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL have removed to No. 40 Wall st., Manhattan Bank Building, and offer their services in all branches of a legitimate banking business.

We invite attention to our superior advantages in making collections throughout the country. When instructed, claims are placed in suit, or adjusted by faithful and reliable attornies.

Our charges are as reasonable as those of any responsible house in the City.

NEW-YORK, May 9, 1859.

REMOVAL.

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

Has removed to

NO. 93 PEARL-ST.

THOMAS DIXON,

BANKER,

Removed to No. 49 William-st., near Pine.

Sterling Bills on sale.

REMOVAL.—ALEXANDER McKENZIE, PLUMBer, will move to the corner of Mercer and 4th-st., on the 15th inst., after which date the business will be conducted under the firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA. Mr. O'HARA'S reputation as a plumber here and abroad needs no comment. Diaphragm filters for sale and warranted.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED TO NO. 46 Exchange-place. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Broker's Board.

DR. JAMES STEWART HAS REMOVED to No. 9 East 33d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, 9th instant, in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Committee will take into consideration the subject of changing the grades of Reade and Elm sts. All parties interested in the above can have an opportunity of being heard before the Committee. All other persons having any business before the Committee can also have an opportunity of being heard.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES,
Committee on Streets, Board of Aldermen.

NOTICE.—HAVING THIS DAY SOLD OUR ENtire business pertaining to Marchisi's Catholicon, to Messrs. Barnes & Park, now, therefore, all persons owing us or holding this article on sale, will settle the same with, and only with, the said Barnes & Park.

Witness our hand and seal.

[L. S.] J. B. MARCHISI & CO., Of New-York and Utica.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

$50,000

CASH CAPITAL.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

THOMAS R AGNEW sells Teas, Wines, Brandies, Groceries and Provisions cheaper than any other man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Goods delivered free.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer of Wines and Brandies, Grocer

Flour and Tea Dealer, wholesale and retail,

No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 39 Murray-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 835 Broadway. The first lot is 20x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 6 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Ware-rooms. For further information apply to M. TAYLOR, No. 855 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

A LOW RENT FOR FURNISHED HOUSE A—A moderate-sized front house, uniquely and artistically furnished, situated in the best part of the City, near Madison-square, would be let, for the summer months, to a small, unexceptionable family, at also to $125 per month, or less than half its value at other seasons. Address Box No. 3,549 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A NEAT THREE STORY FRAME DWELling-house, with brick basement and under cellar, and with all the modern improvements, in 58th-st., near 8th-av., fronting Central Park, and at the terminus of the 8th av. Railroad. Rent $300. Inquire on the premises, of MICHAEL TREACY.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 14 West 13th st., near 5th av. The house is in good order, with all the modern improvements. Furniture new, elegant, and complete. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building. 60 feet by 40, 16 windows in each: store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN-AVENUE, TWO COTtages, being the second and fourth houses northeast of Park-av., Brooklyn; contain 11 rooms each, marble mantles, gas and fixtures: rent $200. Apply to WARREN MITCHELL across the street, or at the dining saloon of MITCHELL & BLAIR, No. 16 Fulton Market in Beekman st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, OR PARLOR FLOOR, OF new house No. 255 9th-av., finished with the late improvements; rent only $250 a year; possession at once. Also the second floor to let, with 6 rooms and a great abundance of pantry and drawers, rent $200 a year. Bill up. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing thirty rooms; suitable for a first-class boarding-house. It is in first-rate order, with the water, gas, &c. For terms, which will be low, apply to C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET at the malt house on the corner of Betnune and West sts.

TO LET—A COALYARD ON 3D-AV., AT YORKville; it has been kept as a coalyard for the last 5 years, one of the best stands in Yorkville, or for a lumber yard or stone yard. Inquire of L. Hart, land-agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th-sts.

CHARLTON-STREET, NO. 36.—BROWN-stone three-story and basement high-stoop house, all the modern improvements, will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 34, next door.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 35 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 25 Park-row.

TO LET—A PLEASANT OFFICE ON FIRST-floor; also, a fine suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms, inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession in May next.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 5 RUE DE LAPAIX, PARIS,

AND NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS, CONSTANTIOPOLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT,

BANKER,

NO. 76 BEAVER ST,

issues Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

SEWELL, FERRIS & COMPANY,

BANKERS.

Dealers in bank-notes, specie, land-warrants and exchange, have removed to the office lately occupied by Messrs. VanVleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-st.

Collections made with promptness on all points in the United States and Canada.

Office of the Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,

NO. 33 WALL-ST,

buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,

Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, offer for sale Troy Six per Cent. Bonds.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Guaranteed Six per Cent. Bonds.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad 1st mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.

Manassas Gap (Va.) Railroad 1st mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.

Various City Gas Light Stocks, paying ten per cent. dividend.

Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Stock. Morris and Essex Railroad Stock.

Various City Bank Stocks, and other desirable Securities.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per cent. on accepted and claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, in the basement of the marble building, No. 73 Cedar-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of June next at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY—No. 66 William-st. The stockholders of the American Guano Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on the 12th of May ensuing. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of May, both inclusive. JAS. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, for the election of thirteen (13) Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th st and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, May 17; the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. the 10th of May until 9 o'clock A. M. the 18th. W. H. EMERSON, Secretary, &c.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due May 1, 1859, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on the day following, on presentation, at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession
La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, having been lost on board the steamer *Austria* on 13th September last, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates, Nos. 3,043, 3,044, 3,045, 3,046, 3,870, 3,886, 3,887, 3,888, 3,889, 3,890, for $1,000 each, principal payable on the 1st October, 1880, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st April and 1st October.

CAMMANN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND City Bonds issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due May 1 next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI Central Railroad Company will present the coupons due May 1, 1859, for payment to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. by order

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

TEXAS DEBT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION purchased by GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 60 Exchange-place.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO OWNERS OF COUNTRY PLACES.

FERTILIZERS SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. MAPES' SUPERPHOSPHATES OF LIME, first ever manufactured in this country, for grass lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, and all other crops. Recommendations from hundreds who have used it for ten years. In strong new bags 160 lbs. each. Nitrogenized superphosphate of lime, per bag $4 per ton $50; Mapes' superphosphate of lime, per bag $3 25 per ton $40; Potash superphosphate of lime, per bag $2 86, per ton $35. A can of phosphate for experiment, together with circulars containing full directions for use, can be had free of expense, on application to CHAS. V. MAPES, No. 143 Fulton-st. For sale at all agricultural warehouses.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 29 West 32d-st.,

near 5th-av., (Murray Hill.)

The Spring and Summer term commences 26th April. The course of instruction embraces all the branches requisite for a thorough and accomplished education.

French is the language of the school and family.

An omnibus will be provided for those residing at a distance. Mrs. Williames refers, by permission, to the following named gentlemen:

The Hon. Washington Irving, Irvington; the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Walden Fell, Esq., Jasper Corning, Esq., Wm. M. Gawtry, Esq., Lewis B. Brown, Esq., Charles Cochran, Esq., E. Whitehouse, Esq., James Watson Webb, Esq., New-York; Philo H. Perry, Esq., Tarrytown; the Rev. Alex. G. Mercer, Newport, R. I.; Ex Gov. Wm. Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Duncan C. Pell, Esq., Newport, R. I., and numerous others.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS

Will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, the NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, Containing 112 pages of Illustrations, Critical Reviews, and discriminating Testimonials from eminent Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,

Including the most approved and late initial, and higher books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, History, Writing, Music, Languages, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making nearly 100 volumes of choice PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,

Constructed on uniform principles by successful practical Teachers.

Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for classes, on very liberal terms.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,

No. 9 East 18th-st., 5th-av.

ELOCUTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

The 31st term opens May 2. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. FIERCE, A. M., Principal.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys, opens on the 1st Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in New-England, and the educational advantages are of the first order. For circulars, address the Principal, the Rev. J. A. Saxton, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to N. Lane & Co., Stationers, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, or at T. J. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 599 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $130 per year. Summer session commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Number limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-one weeks begins May 2. Terms $60 per session. For circulars, &c., address the Principals, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

The Rev. N. J. SEELY, } Principals.
C. D. SEELY, }

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, easy of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms, $140 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,

C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalog

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
SPECIAL AND EXTRA SALE OF STRAW GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
Will sell on
MONDAY, MAY 9,
At 11 o'clock,
300 cases Straw Goods, including a full and desirable assortment of ladies' and misses' straw Bonnets and Bloomers, and full lines of men's and boys' palm leaf and straw trimmed hats, to which the attention of the trade is particularly invited. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

WM. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely (rain or shine,) of the entire elegant furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the premises, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of everything essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany. Sale will commence in dining-room, with rich silver ware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, urns, casters, spoons, forks, cake baskets, dining sets, superb French and Bohemian China, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved glass-ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, French porcelain, elegant extension tables, with oak dining room furniture.
PARLORS—Two richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in three-colored brocade, in perfect order, velvet and Wilton carpets, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, two elegant pier glasses with bases, damask and rich lace curtains, French shades, Turkish chairs, with lounges to match, lady's secretary, reception chairs in brocade, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee, music cabinet, divans, magnificent mantel vases, bronzes, marble groups and parlor ornaments, with a number of choice and valuable paintings, velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant chandeliers, &c.
CHAMBERS—All in rosewood. Superb bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, commodes, mirrors, French toilet sets, rosewood armoir, with mirror front, full suite chamber furniture in velvet, cottage and other chairs, arm chairs, sofas, rockers, French engravings, &c., with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, marble-top hall stand, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale at 10½ precisely, without regard to weather.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
600 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMONDS AND ENGLISH FINE GOLD CHAINS,
By A. M. CRISTADA, Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, May 10,
At No. 81 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., at 11½ o'clock—a valuable stock of Watches by the well-known makers, Cooper, French, Lasado, Beesley, Roskill and others consisting of gold hunting, double time, independent second, 18 caret, extra heavy cases, duplex hunting watches; gold hunting magnificent 6-day chronometers; gold hunting diamond and enameled watches; gold hunting extra heavy English patent and detached levers, in great variety; gold hunting lepines gold caps; English silver hunting duplex and detached levers and lepines; 6 dozen detached lever movements, 13 jewels; English lever movements, 13 jewels, expansion balance; elegant diamond and enameled bracelets, brooches, rings, &c; 10 dozen English fine gold guard and curb chains. A. M. C. begs to assure the trade in general that the above sale is peremptory, and every lot will positively be sold without reserve.

A. C ALBERTUS, Auctioneer,
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely (rain or shine,) of the entire elegant furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately from the premises, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of everything essential to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, in rosewood, oak and mahogany. Sale will commence in dining-room, with rich silver ware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, urns, casters, spoons, forks, cake baskets, dining sets, superb French and Bohemian China, crystal cut-glass, ruby engraved glass-ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, French porcelain, elegant extension tables, with oak dining room furniture.
PARLORS—Two richly-carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in three-colored brocade, in perfect order, velvet and Wilton carpets, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, two elegant pier glasses with bases, damask and rich lace curtains, French shades, Turkish chairs, with lounges to match, lady's secretary, reception chairs in brocade, elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee, music cabinet, divans, magnificent mantel vases, bronzes, marble groups and parlor ornaments, with a number of choice and valuable paintings, velvet and Wilton carpets, elegant chandeliers, &c.
CHAMBERS—All in rosewood. Superb bedsteads, large hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, commodes, mirrors, French toilet sets, rosewood armoir, with mirror front, full suite chamber furniture in velvet, cottage and other chairs, arm chairs, sofas, rockers, French engravings, &c., with a large quantity of good mahogany furniture of every description, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, marble-top hall stand, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Sale at 10½ precisely, without regard to weather.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$1,420 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858 and 1859.
$2,870 Sun Mutual Ins Scrip of 1851 '55, '56, '57 and '58.
$3,540 Gt. Western Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857 and 1858.
10 shares Bank of Sing Sing.....$ 00 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....100 each.
20 shares People's Bank.....26 each.
20 shares Hanover Bank.....100 each.
38 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.....50 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....20 each.
15 shares Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.....100 each.
10 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co.....100 each.
130 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares Grocers' Fire Ins Co.....50 each.
22 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.....100 each.
10 shares Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Co...50 each.
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
30 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co.....30 each.
[28 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
14 Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.....50 each.
45 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....100 each.
200 shares American Coal Co.....25 each.
450 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining...100 each.
50 shares White Hall and Saratoga Railroad.....50 each.
50 shares Kent Mills Paper Co.....100 each.
$3,000 Henry County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
$66,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Mortgage Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, May 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, (which have been the regularly established days of sale for many years) or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of bank and insurance stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. HOYOS, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SPLENDID FURNITURE, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantle mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No 35 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University-place.
DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 9, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantle mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases; solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mir or doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze ormolu clocks, costly China vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and chamber fu niture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, ctarers, bureaus, washstands with marble-tops, costly decorated Ot ta toilet sets, best hair mattresses, beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cth cottage and mahogany settees, rosewood hall stand, oil cloth, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MAY 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the elegant household furniture contained in the above residence, consisting of richly carved rosewood parlor suites velvet tapestry and Brussels carpets, rosewood etagere, mirror doors and back, oil-cloths in rich gilt frames, bronze and marble, 30-day clock, candelabras to match, gilt frame and French plate pier glass, rosewood piano forte, marble-top centre tables, rich bronze gas chandeliers, mahogany extension table made to order by Meeks, dinner and tea sets, rich cut-glass ware, Bohemian glass do., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, dressing tables, rosewood armoire-a-glace, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues are now ready and can be had on application to the auctioneer, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL-paintings (numbering over 500) contained in the store No. 293 Broadway, (late Manny's Gift Book Store,) will be offered at public auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th insts., commencing at 10 o'clock each day. The entire collection must be closed out and removed from the premises by Thursday, the 12th inst., in consequence of removal. Connoisseurs and the lovers of fine arts are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Catalogues early on Monday morning.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, AT 12 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, extension tables, hair and other mattresses, etc.; over 100 lots of elegant carpets, oil cloths, rugs, matt ases; also, two superior toned pianos (rosewood and mahogany,) and everything required by housekeepers and others.

JNO LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office No. 293 Broadway.
I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY MORNING, May 10, at 11 o'clock, the stock of a billiard tab'e manufacturer giving up business, at No. 538 Pearl-st., consisting of beds, cues, table-legs, balls, tables, lumber, signs, iron safe, &c., &c. Billiard-tab'e manufacturers, sign painters and lumber merchants will find it to their interest to attend. Sale positive, goods must be removed on day of sale.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—WILL sell at No. 546 Pearl-st., on Tuesday, May 10, at 10½ A.M., the effects of Michael Creamer, deceased, consisting of a stock of boots, shoes, patent-leather and calf boots and Congress gaiter tops, sole leather, linings, India-rubber goods, ribbons, dry goods, mahogany, belonging to various estates. By order of
THOMAS C. FIELDS,
Public Administrator.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WATER-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Water-st., the valuable property Nos. 686 and 688½, consisting of a plot of ground 25 ft. 8 inch, and 50 by 100 ft., with 2 four-story brick houses on the rear, and a three-story brick and a three-story frame house in front; will rent for $1,700; contain 20 rooms and are in good order. Maps, &c., at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN HEDMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALES.—AT THE CENTRAL SALES-rooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, by JOSEPH HEDMAN, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., a large and general assortment of household furniture of every description from families removing, including many articles of the best manufacture as good as new. Rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, rich tete-a-tetes, book cases, lounges oak and walnut dining room furniture, mattresses, gas fixtures, girandoles, mantel and mechanical lamps, china dinner and tea sets, with a variety of miscellaneous goods. Also, several pianos silver mounted flutes and other musical instruments; also, a fine double barrel rifled gun, made by W. Ellis, London, with a case, &c., complete, cost $40.
At 4 o'clock, P. M., 2,000 pieces of rich French and American satin paper hangings, remaining over from the large sale in Broadway, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to take away their goods before 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as we shall require the whole of the main floor of our sales-rooms, in order to prepare for our annual sale of new and second hand carpets, rugs, oil cloths, &c., on FRIDAY, May 13; sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., with the velvet and Brussels carpets. The catalogue will be ready on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and will comprise about 250 lots of rich velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, with a few stair-carpets, rugs and oil cloths. Many of these carpets have been in use but a short time, and are about as good as new. The number and length of the breadths in each carpet will be stated in the catalogue. Purchasers will be required to make a satisfactory deposit, and the goods will be delivered, if desired, at any time during the sale.
MONDAY, May 16, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue each day and evening until the whole is sold, the entire stock of a Jeweler declining the business, comprising every article in the line of the best quality. Fine Gold Jew lry—21 gold watches, spectacles, eye glasses, pens and pencils, thimbles, bracelets, cameo, mosaic, painted, garnet, lava, coral, jet, white stone, turquoise. Odd Fellows' and other pins and ear-rings; shawl, scarf and scarf pins, belt slides, plain gold agate, onyx, carbuncle, gold stone and other styles sleeve buttons and studs; coral necklaces, armlets, lockets, guard, vest and fob chains, plain gold and stone rings, seals, diamond rings, &c., &c. Silver Ware—Table and tea spoons, gravy, cream and mustard ladles, fruit and butter knives, table and dessert forks, portmonnaies, &c. Also, for sale a large Jeweler's safe, with handsome show cases and fixtures.
Sales of second hand furniture, carpets, &c., at the Central salesrooms every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until the whole is sold.
WEDNESDAY, May 11,
At 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 39 Tompkins-place, between Degraw and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, handsome furniture in good order—Walnut and rosewood parlor suits in hair cloth, rosewood library book-case, mahogany wardrobe, walnut, mahogany and painted marble top chamber furniture; mattresses, lace and muslin window curtains, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, walnut extension table, cook stove, refrigerator, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 21 Nassau-st.
BEAUTIFUL OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR EUROPEAN OIL-PAINTINGS, JUST RECEIVED AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.—In this collection will be found the celebrated piece of The Holy Family, by Rembrandt, a superb landscape by Berghem; Departure of Victoria and Pleasure Party by Schaeffels; three fine pictures by De Brackeleer, a superior piece by Nassin, two Cattle pieces by Heilemans, do. by Echeggeny, Cattle by Cuyp, a fine specimen by Koeck, pictures by the celebrated artists Carabain, Linning, Nache Coeps, Kouseman, De Cauver, Bonner, Sonnecumb, Bendorf, De Haag, Van Sonvrendonck, Van Haag, Dilins and others of equal celebrity. This collection forms in all one of the finest foreign imitations to this country, and we confidently invite public attention and examination. The paintings are now ready for exhibition as above with catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
—By E. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Monday, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 31 Nassau st., an assortment of new and second hand parlor, dining and chamber furniture; comprising carved rosewood parlor suites; damask, brocatel, reps, plush and hair cloth suits; solid carved solid oak and black walnut sideboards, with marble tops; carved sofas, arm and dining room chairs, in reps to match; oak marble-top buffets, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes; rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; rosewood etageres, bookcase and wardrobes, oak chamber suites, Turkish lounges and hair cloth suits; sofas, easy and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mirrors, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware china toilet sets, &c., &c., being an unusually large and fine assortment to which we invite the attention of buyers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—PRINCE AND CHERRY-STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. On Prince-st.—Two story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 9, near Bowery; lot 16x58 feet. On Cherry-st—Three story and basement brick house (with store) and lot, No 391, near Scammel-st.; lot 23.9x73.9 Maps, &c. at Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.
By order of JOHN BARRY,
Administrator of James Barry, deceased.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS, china clocks, plated and Britannia ware, on TUESDAY May 10, at 10 o'clock, by HENRY G. EVANS, at his new store, No. 85 Maiden-lane, comprising a general assortment, suitable for city and country trade. Sale positive. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE TRITON MANSION HOUSE AND about 10 City lots of ground, now occupied by Peter Henry Dodge, and situated at McComb's Dam, (154th street 8th-av.,) will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT NO. 72 MAIDEN-LANE AND No 7 Liberty st., at 10½ o'clock, standard and dwarf standard roses, running and moss roses in full bloom, evergreen trees, flowering shrubs, dahlias, peonies, cannas, carnation pinks, pansies, dasies, &c., from Wm. Wilson's, 14th-st. and Astoria, L. I. M. E. SMITH.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 10, F. & F. H. SCHENCK, will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 33 Nassau-st., the entire balance of a large stock of wines, liquors, &c., (adjourned from 26th ult.) by order of referees, to cover expenses of storage and litigation; also Havana segars.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.
GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. MCILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, dahlias, verbenas and other Summer flowering plants in great variety, from the nursery of Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive Catalogues.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place, United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Toledo, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

COAL OIL.—TO THE TRADE.—THE AMERICAN Coal Oil Company are now prepared to negotiate with any responsible parties for the exclusive sale of their oils, and also of Tucker & Tift's burners and wicks, in towns, villages and cities of the United States and Canadas.
TUCKER & PADDON, Agents,
No. 42 John-st., New-York.

PARIS-MADE TRAVELING AND SHOPping bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use; sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for European and American traveling. JOHN GATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH the new Patent Ice Breakers; Griffin's patent and Rowe's patent. Buy one, take it home, and try the experiment. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. & E. ROWE, No. 219 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 86 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also, PATENT HEADAD BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the PATENT STEAM-RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
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RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy, before starting, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The only one in which the through-route maps are distinct, and enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by procuring a copy.
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NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, April 6, 1859, Trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
7.45 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
8.30 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
9.30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
11.30 A. M. for White Plains.
3.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
4 P. M. for Dover Plains.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6.15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
5.30 A. M. from Dover Plains.
8.40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from White Plains.
8.45 A. M. Mail Train from Albany.
9.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
1 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:—Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW-YORK AND THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its fully developed connecting lines, offers a most desirable and direct route between New-York and all the cities and towns in the great West and Southwest. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest rates, and passengers—first-class and emigrant—ticketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New-York and the West can visit Washington City. Round-trip tickets from Baltimore to Washington have been provided especially for travelers between the Eastern cities and the great West, at the largely reduced rate of but two dollars, for which sum, added to the current price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.
Entirely new and superior sleeping cars have been introduced on this road.
New-York Office, No. 220 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
C. W. PERVEIL, Agent B. & O. Route.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing March 30, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Dortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M., and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains at 3 and 8 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M., and Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Thirty-first sts. Trains by New-York leave Troy at 4:15 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Accommodation Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—for Camden, New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M., and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD —Leaves Fulton Market Wharf, by steamer MANHATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 and 10 A. M., and 2:30 4:55 and 6:40 P. M., connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Fare 25 cents.
WM. N. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—APRIL 20, 1859.—Leave Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M and 4.30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARIA J. MCCORMICK, Plaintiff, agst. BETH WOODWARD, MARY ANN WOODWARD, his wife, JOHN A. RUSSELL and CHARLES HEIGHOFF, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 18th day of April, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 75 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 11, 1859.
ROBERT SENNER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
my2-law6wM*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counsellor-at-law, &c., on the 25th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany.
WEED & KINGSLEY,
my9-law10wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bolleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 10 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 29, 1859.
JOHN C. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHAICK WORTHLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1859.
jal-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 30th day of Junenext.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared 18 per cent. to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital. All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LECTURES.

AT THE SOLICITATION OF A NUMBER of medical and other gentlemen, Dr. EUGENE A. GROUX, of Hamburg, will deliver a popular lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Motions and Sounds of the Heart, the Circulation of the Blood, and Influences of Respiration*, &c., illustrated by practical demonstrations and electric experiments. Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. Crowen, No. 698 Broadway; Messrs. Miller, Mathews & Claseback, No. 757 Broadway, and at the door. No postponement on account of the weather.

LECTURES IN BROOKLYN—THE REV. JOHN Lord will deliver the second lecture, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, subject, *Michael Angelo, and the Revival of Art*. Tickets for the course, (six remaining lectures,) $1. Single admission 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

SUTTON & CO.'S DISPATCH LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
TO SAIL REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
Clipper of SATURDAY, 21st May.
ONLY NEW-YORK BUILT CLIPPER UP.
The famous and celebrated A 1 New-York-built clipper-ship,
"UNCOUAH,"
KERBY, Master,
IS RECEIVING HER CARGO AT PIER 8 EAST RIVER, AND WILL PROMPTLY SAIL AS ABOVE.
This elegant clipper was built by W. H. Webb, Esq., especially for the San Francisco trade; her only passage from New York was made in 114 days, delivering her cargo without a stain.
Being very small (only 1000 tons) she will fill up in a few days. Shippers will please hand in their Bills of Lading as soon as they complete their engagements.
SUTTON & CO No. 68 South st., cor. Wall.

FIRST CLIPPER
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The clipper ship
WEBFOOT,
HEDGE, Master,
Having the most of her cargo on board
Will continue to receive freight three or four days, unless sooner full,
AT PIER NO 21 EAST RIVER.
The WEBFOOT has always made the passage to San Francisco within 110 days

WHERE WE ROOST.

The Lodging-Places of New-York.

Time was once, and not a very long time ago, when New-York merchants lived in the same buildings in which they transacted their business, when they had only to step into the next apartment to go from their counting-houses right into the bosoms of their families; in those good old times every bank in Wall-street made provision for the family of its Cashier in its own banking-house, and the Presidents of Insurance Companies resided on the floor above their business offices. Lawyers and doctors never dreamed of having offices separate from the dwellings of their households, and such a thing as a "study" for a clergyman, apart from his domestic altar, would have been regarded as a fearful indication of ecclesiastical laxity of principle.

But the revolution that has taken place in the habits of our citizens in these respects is prodigious. A man now, no matter what his business may be, sets up his domestic altar as far as possible from the spot where he earns his living; and the more rivers and miles of railroad he can place between his lodgings and his counting-room, office or warehouse, the better. He scratches, cackles, crows and struts all day in a place which he deserts at night, and goes to roost in the remotest and quietest spot he can light upon. The consequence is, that New-York is divided into two distinct sections, one of which is inhabited by day and the other by night. The City below Canal-street is occupied almost exclusively for business purposes, and during the day is thronged with an excited, busy multitude, while at night it is almost as silent as Petra or Palmyra of the desert.

The City proper of New-York should be described within a circle of fifty miles, taking the Merchants' Exchange for its centre, for it is to that extent that the business population of this great metropolis spread themselves, and within which they have their dwellings. New-York cannot lay claim to all the beauties of Nature that lie out of doors, but it cannot be disputed that a greater share of rural loveliness, easily accessible, environs this thronged mart than any other city in the world can boast of. Tastes differ in rural residences, as in all other sublunary affairs; and so great is the diversity of hill and dale, of river views, and sea coast reaches—of lakes, promontories, coves, highlands and nooks in the vicinity of New-York, that every fantastic longing for a rural retreat may be gratified by the denizens of our business localities. See what a vast range of country our busy population spread themselves over, and what a splendid variety of sites they have to choose their roosting-places from. Commencing at Newburgh, on the west bank of the Hudson, their residences are found all the way down the river, at Cornwall, West Point, Haverstraw, Piermont, extending inland along the line of the Erie Railroad as far as Port Jervis on the Delaware, among the hills of Orange County, all along the Ramapo, on the banks of the Raritan, at Elizabethtown and Newark, in New-Jersey, at Fort Lee, Weehawken, Hoboken, Jersey City, and inland again to Orange, in New-Jersey, following the sea-shore along to Perth Amboy, and down to Red Bank and Middletown, in Monmouth County; crossing to Staten Island, that lovely spot is filled with the beautiful residences of our business men. Chateaux and castles are perched on the summits of the cedar-clad hills, and cosey little cottages, hidden beneath the shadows of spreading elms, belting the Arcadian vallies of this beautiful island. Crossing to Long Island, at the Narrows, we find the same succession of elegant residences stretched along its woody shores, surmounting every eminence, and nestling in every cleft and valley, commencing at Far Rockaway and following along the shores through New Utrecht, Bay Ridge, Gowanus, over Brooklyn Heights, all along the East River through Hell Gate, and up the beautiful bays and coves which indent that part of Long Island as far as Huntington, Flatbush, Flatlands, Carnarsie, Jamaica, Flushing, Bedford, Bushwick, and a hundred more beautiful villages on Long Island, to say nothing of Brooklyn, with nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants, furnish lodgings for the business population of this City. Crossing Long Island Sound, we find them scattered all the way from Harlem River to New-Haven, a constant succession of beautiful residences and highly cultivated farms, clustering in villages like New-Rochelle, Fairfield, Port Chester, Marmaroneck, and then stretching across Westchester to the Hudson and spreading up into Dutchess County to Poughkeepsie. Below the Highlands on the east bank of the river, the country-seats of our business men are so thickly studded that they form an almost unbroken chain from the boundaries of the City, gathering at intervals of a few miles in such picturesque and beautiful towns as Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and Riverdale. These rural residences of our busy population make the wilderness literally blossom like the rose, and while they beautify the face of the country, they increase the value of land to an enormous extent, and build up railroads and support innumerable steamboats.

In this City men are content to live in a stereotyped style of houses, there being miles and miles of dwellings as like each other as though they had been cast in a mould; but when they build themselves roosting-places in the country they indulge in the most lawless and eccentric individualism of taste. If Brown the broker in nutmegs, who spends his life in town in a little office sunk so far beneath the pavement that his only view of the world, as it drifts past his window, is confined to its boots, can be happy only in a gothic mansion set on a barren hill, Smith, the shaver of notes, whose office is above him, cannot be quiet when he goes home to his family, unless he finds them embowered in a low-roofed cottage smothered in honey-suckles and roses at the foot of a mountain. Nothing will satisfy our friend Watkins, the importer of German dolls, short of an Italian villa, with at least two campanile towers, while Tompkins, the great jobber of calicoes, must erect for himself a castle of granite, with a battlemented roof, a sham portcullis, a watch tower, from which the approach of an enemy can be descried in season to prepare for his reception, and an imitation of these little contrivances, common in the days of the robber Barons, for pouring a ladle-full of molten lead on the helmet of an unwelcome visitor. Why Tompkins, who is a quiet gentleman, should indulge in such a ferocious fancy it is difficult to tell; but the great number of these Blue-Beard castles in our neighborhood, is proof that it is a very common weakness for our thrifty citizens, engaged in the peaceful walks of commerce, to delude themselves with the idea that they are Front de Bœufs when they retire to their rural roosting places. They are not all of that gloomy and savage turn of mind, however, for some of them love to dwell in Grecian temples, others in Chinese pagodas and not a few in French chateaux. But whatever style of house they choose to lodge in, they all love to surround themselves with neatly trimmed lawns; they cultivate a taste for trees and flowers; they learn the value of country air, and they enjoy the advantages of a personal familiarity with Nature in her loveliest moods and her most enchanting forms.

Strangers who come to the City, and wander through our streets gazing at our vast warehouses, and our long streets of palatial residences, imagine they have seen New-York; but they only see the least beautiful and characteristic part of it. They should watch the daily exodus of our business men, which commences about 3 P. M. and continues for the next four hours; let them follow to their roosts in the rural districts the vast multitude of lawyers, merchants, brokers, agents, jobbers, speculators and manufacturers, who compose so large a majority of the busy men of the metropolis, and there among the hills and vallies, by the sea shore, and on the margins of the lakes, within the circumference of thirty miles of Wall-street, they will see the real beauty of New-York life.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Mr. Healy's Bible was presented by the lady donors in Washington on the 4th. The ceremony took place in the ladies'-parlor of the National Hotel. Mr. Healy responded in a speech of considerable length. He said of his visit to Mr. Sickles in prison: "To have done less than I did, or to have done other than I did, would have compelled me to mutilate this book by tearing out those leaves upon which is recorded the parable of the good Samaritan."

Silliman's *Journal* states that the bequest of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth to Yale College, amounting, it is estimated, to $200,000 or $200,000, is appropriated by the will to scholarships, and is, therefore, rather a gift to the public than to the College itself. The will is to be contested, and the issue is doubtful. If sustained, the College will receive from it only tuition fees, and these meet but little more than half the expense of instruction.

A suit for "lobby services," brought against Dr. Alexander, of the Cincinnati Lunatic Asylum, by one B. P. Churchill, has been decided in favor of plaintiff, who recovers $150 for pushing through the Board of County Commissioners the Doctor's claim for pay for extra services at the Asylum.

Sir Moses Montefiore and his American colleague have arrived in Rome, and will soon apply for an audience of the Pope. A letter from Rome observes that it is not to be supposed that any change will be made in the line of conduct adopted towards the young Mortara.

The President has appointed the Hon. A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas, to fill the place of Commissioner of Indian Affairs—vacated by the resignation of the Hon. J. W. Denver—and he accepts the appointment.

Salviani, the tenor, who sung in this City a few [illegible] took the part of *John of Leyden* in the [illegible] at Palermo, Sicily, in [illegible] and "Stradella."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Crawford House," in the White Mountain Notch, destroyed by fire April 30, was erected about nine years since, in the centre of a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea. The water flowed from it in both directions; in front there is a small lake which forms the head water of the Saco River. It is the third hotel destroyed by fire in the Notch within twenty years.

A melancholy event transpired at North Adams, Mass., on Sunday, May 1. Miss Martha Butler, died under circumstances leading to the belief that her death was caused by an attempt to conceal her shame. Charles R. Littlefield, Cashier of the Adams Bank, was suspected of being implicated, Miss Butler having confessed on her death bed that she had been ruined by him. Littlefield resigned his place in the bank and fled on Sunday night, and has not been taken. He is a married man. Miss Butler was reputed the most beautiful and accomplished young lady in Adams.

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a letter was read from M. Christofle, the silversmith, to M. Dumas, on the subject of a new alloy, which he calls aluminium-bronze. The composition of this alloy, discovered by M. St. Claire Deville, is not stated in the letter, but it is shown that its durability under continued friction is six times greater than that of common bronze, and that it may be most advantageously used for fire arms of all descriptions. It can be forged at a red heat, and hammered like the best steel.

There has been completed at Wilton, for the Mess-room at Woolwich, an Axminster carpet in a single piece, measuring seventy feet in length and thirty-five in breadth, and weighing nine pounds per square yard. The loom in which it was woven has been recently erected, and is the largest that has ever existed in this or any country. Its first production was a carpet manufactured last year for her Majesty, which is now in Windsor Castle.

The Boston *Journal* says: "As the warm season approaches the owners of our yachting fleet begin to brush up their yachts for the Summer campaign. We have noticed, for several years past, an increasing interest in this pleasant and healthful recreation. We hope to see it still increase, and should be glad to see our merchants and men of wealth organize a yachting club, and give our ship and boat builders a chance to build some boats which would compete with the New-York yachts.

A Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says: "General J. J. Clarkson, known as a prominent personage in our border troubles, and celebrated as the 'Border-Ruffian' Postmaster of Leavenworth City, in connection with A. S. Jenny, are getting up an expedition to Arizona. General C. is known to be a brave man, with determination enough to go through with what he undertakes, but appears to be somewhat disheartened at the news from Lockridge and Henningsen."

The divorce mania still prevails at Pittsburgh. Saturday is the time for hearing the causes, and the Courts are wholly occupied on that day with stories of matrimonial difficulties. The *Chronicle* says a great mass of scandal is kept from the public ear by an order of the Court which directs that the evidence shall be given privately before a Commissioner. On Saturday, April 30, six women were divorced from their husbands in one Court.

The remains of the victims of the Ossawatomie troubles in Kansas, have been disinterred from their obscure places of burial, and consigned to new graves in a central part of the town of Ossawatomie; a lot having been given for the purpose by Mr. C. A. Foster. The ceremony of re-interment was conducted with some display, and a eulogy on the dead was delivered by Mr. Foster on the 11th April.

A large tract of some 200 acres of woodland in the northwest part of Lexington, Mass., near the Bedford line, was burnt over on Saturday last. The fire commenced and raged for an hour or two, destroying an extensive and valuable growth of young oaks and large pines.

The proprietors of St. Paul's Church, Boston, have taken measures for the establishment of a general Theological Library. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. F. O. Watts, B. F. Hallett, and C. D. Kellogg, was appointed to confer with other churches on the subject.

Major Norton, the American Consul at Pictou delivered an oration before the Odd Fellows of Halifax, on the 26th April.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant,
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.

[Advertisement.]
LOOK AT THESE PRICES! ! !
Splendid Velvet Carpetings, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Real English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Soucheng, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 1-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]
R. T. WILDE & Co., aware that reasonable prices and a splendid stock are the life and soul of successful competition, present this season, at a great reduction on the usual rates, the most extensive, diversified and elegant assortment of fashionable Spring millinery and millinery materials that has been opened this season. R. T. WILDE, 251 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, rubbed vigorously over the chest and throat, will cure in a single night coughs, colds and catarrh; for the last rub it freely over the forehead and nose. It never fails to cure.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine-Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 7.

$100 000	U. S. 5s, '74	104¼	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '65	102¾	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, 86	107	
15,000	Ky. St 6s	104	
8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	93	
5,000	Virginia 6s	97	
1,000	do	97¾	
35,000	Mo. State 6s	86¾	
5,000	do	86¾	
5,000	do	86⅝	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	104	
1,000	H. Riv. R. 2d mt. 7s	70	
19,500	M. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S. F. C Bs.	95	
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs	68¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bd	87¾	
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m.	93¾	
3,000	Chi. & R. Is. B.	94¾	
100	Seventh Ward Bk.	127¾	
5	Bank St. of N.Y.	103	
10	Continental Bank	104	
15	Am. Exchange Bk	105¾	
55	do	105¾	
100	Del & Hud. Cl. Co.	95	96¾
5	do		96¾
600	Penna. Coal Co.	80	81
100	Pacific M. S. Co.		80
450	do	80	80
200	do	85	80
94	do		25¼
600	N. Y. Cen. R. bnwk	71¾	
100	do	16	71¾
428	do	7	7¾
50	do	30	71¾
450	do	60	71¾
100	do	60	71¾
100	do	60	70¾
250	do	10	71¾
100	do	86	71¾
100	do	10	71¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, reg	105¾	
3,000	Virginia 6s	97¾	
2,000	M. So. 2d m. Bs	87¾	
3,000	La. C. & M. l. g. b.	18¾	
75	Pacific Mail S Co.	86	
425	do	86	
500	N. Y. Central R.	60	71¾
500	do		71¾
100	do	15	71¾
25	Erie R.		77¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	30	38¾
200	Reading R. R.	39	50¾
200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	46	
100	do	10	45¾
50	do	60	45¾
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		21¾
500	do	60	31¾
600	Panama Railroad		122¾
300	Galena & Chic. R.		69
100	do		69¾
100	do	60	63¾
100	Hudson Riv. R.	60	32
100	do	60	31¾
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	60	25¾
500	do		25¾
200	do		25¾
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	30	58¾
100	do		59¾
100	do	60	59¾
200	do	60	59¾
200	do	60	60
50	do	60	
100	do	10	59
500	do	10	59¾

MONDAY, May 9—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was quite active both in the Import entries, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,330,758, and in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Bullion. The Import entries the same week last year amounted to $2,130,472. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, compare $1,714,027, with $2,613,679 same week last season. The Export of Gold and Silver, for the week, including $1,070,748 by the *City of Washington* and *Ariel* on Saturday, amounts to $2,169,197, comparing with $106,050 the same week last year. The French and English Exchanges rule at Specie standard, and a good part of the demand runs upon Bills on London payable on demand, or at three days' sight, at 110¼@110⅜ ₱ cent.; sixty day bills being 110@110¼ ₱ cent. This fact and the ease of the Bullion supply, together with the continued cheap facilities of the Discount market for cashing even long date sales of Foreign Merchandise, will sufficiently account for the freedom of the Specie shipments. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $6,481,913, against $6,568,681 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Silver in transit for Europe from New-Orleans are $200,000. The receipts of Gold by express from the interior continue on the usual liberal scale for the Spring and early Summer months. And the Bank Average to be made up this afternoon, notwithstanding the large export of the week, will probably show within $800,000 or $1,000,000 of the last Average of $26,329,808. During the present week another half-monthly instalment of Bullion will be due from California, and $5,000,000 in Treasury Bills of the award of May 10, 1858, will also fall due, in addition to $2,500,000 of the March issue of 1858, not yet presented. As, however, the Banks are sufficiently easy in Specie to meet that portion of the export demand which may fall upon them—thus far since the 1st April they have lost nothing—it is doubtful whether, in the easy condition of money, any considerable sum will be presented for redemption. Another installment of $3,000,000 will fall due on 22d inst, and still another of $4,000,000 on the 15th June. In Discounts we hear of business at 4½@5½ for prime short bills, and 5½@7 ₱ cent. for dates over 90 days. Demand loans are 4@5 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on pledge of Bills receivable.

The Custom-house returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import of Foreign Goods from 1st July, 1858, to the 30th April, ultimo $171,621,000
Add one week in May 4,330,758

Total entries to date	$175 951,758
Same time in 1858	143 145,472
Increase since July 1	$32,806,286

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported $48,466 000
Add one week in May 1.714,027

Total cleared to date	$50,180,027
Against same time, 1858	56.459 679
Decrease since July 1	$6,279,652

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to April 30	$27.922,000
Add one week in May	2 169,197
Total to date	$30 091.197
Against same time, 1858	32,040.050
Decrease since July	$1,948,853

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	104¼	@104¾
N. Y. Central	73¼ @75	@71⅝@71¾
New-York and Erie	8¼	@7¾
Reading	51¾	@50¾
Rock Island	58¾ @61¾	@58¾ @60 @59¾
Michigan Southern	10¾	@10¾
Michigan Southern preferred	33 @32¾	@33 @31¾ @32
Michigan Central	50¾ @45	@46¼
Toledo	24¾ @26	@25¼
Galena	64¾	@65 @63
Illinois Central	65¼	@63¾
Panama	122 @123	@122¼
Pacific Mail	77½ @80	@86 @84¾ @86
Missouris	87¾	@86¾
Virginias	99¼	@97 @97¾
Tennessees	93¼	@93
Illinois Central Bonds	88¼	@87¼
Hudson River	31¾ @32¼	@32¼
Harlem Preferred	38¾ @39	@38¾
Delaware and Hudson	96¼	@96¾

The Stock Market continued active throughout the week, with varying fortune to the speculators in New-York Central, Pacific Mail and the Western shares. In the early part of the week the closeness in the cash stock of New-York Central was kept up, and the difficulty in making the deliveries carried the price from 73¼ to 75 ₱ cent., as it had previously advanced it from 70¼ to 73¾@73¼. The later dealings were much freer, and as a prominent party in the Street sold and thus let loose a considerable amount of certificates, the speculative sellers against the Stock quickly followed down the price to 71 ₱ cent., from which there was a subsequent reaction to 71⅝. At about these figures, notwithstanding the warlike news from Europe on Friday, the buyers seemed to operate with a good degree of confidence. The demand on Saturday, after the early Board, was quite steady. Of the Western Stocks, Chicago and Rock Island and Cleveland and Toledo appeared to have the best support, though the buyers were indisposed to a uniform support of prices while the general market ruled heavy. The consequence is seen in the above list in frequent fluctuations of Rock Island at a difference of nearly 3 ₱ cent., the final closing, however, being about 1 ₱ cent. over Saturday week. And Cleveland and Toledo, after selling at 26, receded to 25¼. Galena and Chicago, Michigan Guaranteed and Illinois Central all fell off in the main, though not especially abundant for delivery; while Michigan Central was abandoned by its peculiar Street "friends" and sold down under their assurance that the recently promised Summer dividend must be abandoned, on account of light traffic, to 45½ ₱ cent., recovering to 46@46¼ as against 50¾ at the close of the previous week. There was not much movement in Reading, and the price fell off almost ¾ ₱ cent. In Hudson River and Harlem Preferred, the fluctations were not important, the buyers manifesting sufficient confidence to accept contracts at going rates, even on the heavy market which followed the advices from Europe. Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Central both better than the week before. Missouri Sixes and Virginias were more freely pressed on sale, and the decline in the former is ¾ ₱ cent., and in the latter 1¼ ₱ cent. Tennessees are steady, and the New Federal stock improved on Saturday to 104½ for coupon bonds, and 105½ for the registered stock, on a demand for the Savings Institutions and Insurance Companies, and the comparative light offering at the Exchange or by private sale. In this connexion we call attention to the card of THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, who are constant buyers and sellers of Government Stocks, by private contract, at the market rates. Panama shares are quite steady at 122¼@122½, and Pacific Mail, after gradually advancing from 77½ to 80 ₱ cent., jumped *six* ₱ *cent.* on Saturday, on a demand for the cash Stock for immediate delivery, and the unusual confidence shown by bidders to accept 30@60-day options at moderate differences. Thus, while 5 ₱ cent. difference between cash and seller 60 days was made the week before, only ½@1 ₱ cent. was made against seller 30 days on Saturday. There is nothing new transpired in reference to the Company beyond the purpose avowed on the Street by some of the Directors—the executive officials being especially close-mouthed whenever the public and the stockholders are most anxious to learn something—to drive their business ahead with promptness and energy without reference to the Vanderbilt competition, and to pay whatever half-yearly dividends their net income may seem to warrant. The near approach of the May dividend may have had some influence on the price of the Stock. In reference to the nine months' mail contract, from 1st October next to 30th June, 1860, no determination of the Post-office Department is yet publicly known. The general market left off on Saturday afternoon with a fair measure of steadiness in prices, although the sensation rumors of the Street about private despatches from the *Persia* off Cape Race were quite numerous, and all to the purport of battles and bloodshed in Italy, and a heavy fall in the English Funds. Some of these were thought to be not at all improbable, even if premature; but their immediate *bearing* upon Central and Rhode Island was scarcely acknowledged, while Pacific Mail would go up in spite of the war!

RAILWAY RETURNS FOR APRIL.

	April, 1859, vs.	April, 1858
Michigan Southern	$141,512	$206,503
Illinois Central	152,271	179,994
Galena and Chicago	90 041	141,333
Cleveland and Toledo	62,050	84,143
Hudson River	121 123	112,614
New-Haven	77,860	68,505
Brooklyn City	37,319	30,195

The light Northwestern receipts for April are not unexpected. The Eastern and Southwestern lines are doing better, having the advantage of fair crops from last year, and decided mercantile and manufacturing activity this Spring. We have no complete figures from the Rock Island or Michigan Central. The latter reports for the first three weeks of the month a heavy falling off. The returns of the four great trunk roads are not made up until near the middle of the succeeding month. Last season the New-York Central had an unusually heavy traffic in April, $668,000, but moderate in May and light in June.

On the last quarterly report of the Banks of New-York to the Bank Department, the total sum due from Brokers, on demand or other loan, is only $3,281,632. And this includes the sums loaned to Bill Brokers, on pledge of mercantile paper, as well as all the sums loaned to the Stock Brokers on pledge of Bonds and Shares. The following is the distribution among the Banks twenty-one of which report no loans whatever to Brokers:

Union	$750,450	Park	$248,000
Am. Exchange	269,689	Shoe & Leather	172,000
Fulton	240.913	Pacific	122 000
Metropolitan	143,500	Atlantic	22,502
Artisans'	14,725	Commonwealth	51,346
American	15,500	Republic	58,970
N. America	16.725	City	14.000
Citizens'	66,118	Coin Exchange	13.000
Continental	80.000	Marine	8.500
Importers'	44.660	Mercantile	68,200
Mechanics'	5 500	N. Y. Exchange	8.470
Mer. Exchange	5 000	North River	4,220
Oriental	50.000	People's	9.200
Phenix	22 200	State	122,000
Leather	14,200	Manhattan	1.005
Dry Dock	79,565	Seventh Ward	100.000
Merchants'	430,500	Total	$3,281,632

The Coal Trade for the past week and season, says the *Miner's Journal*, sums up as follows:

	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.	1859. WEEK.	1859. TOTAL.
Schuylkill Railroad	30,995	480 689	28,770	548 340
Schuylkill Canal	32 511	169,951	34,013	178,606
Lehigh Valley Rail'd	9,000	155,880	11,288	208,946
Lehigh Valley Canal	18,823	93 567	28,726	99,476
Scranton, South	11,645	120 360	14,807	183.673
Scranton North	4,200	32,160	1,037	35,862
Penn Coal Company	—	—	11,955	11,955
Bel. and Hudson Co.	—	—	5,643	5,643
Wyoming Can. South.	—	12,719	7,730	23,985
Shamokin Region	—	—	3,739	30 051
Total Anthracite	108,480	996,327	136,188	1,268,485
Lykens Val. Coal Co.	1,933	10,426	899	5,500
Short Mountain Co.	573	5,698	1,895	9,082
Treverton Coal	2,634	20,537	2,319	34,916
Broad Top	—	15 855	2,033	36,421
Semi-Ant. and Bit.	5,140	52,516	7 046	85,189
Add Anthracite	106,480	996,327	136,188	1,268,485
Totals	111,620	1,048,843	143,384	1,353,674

[Advertisement.]
The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

To the Stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

In an anonymous communication in the *Herald* and *Tribune* of May 7, I am charged with bringing a suit against the La Crosse Company, in the year 1857, and am also charged with other things which are equally as false.

I brought a suit against the Company in 1855, and obtained a judgment for $112,271 26 in October, 1857, and an execution was issued thereon, under which possession cannot be had until Judge MILLER's decision is confirmed at Washington.

In the month of September, 1857, the Company executed a lease of the road and all its property, to SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, for an indefinite period of time, and on the 2d of October, 1857, they confessed judgment in the sum of $629,000 to this Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I then commenced a suit in equity, in the United States District Court of Wisconsin, before Judge MILLER, against the Company and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. In February, 1859, Judge MILLER made a decree "that the judgment and lease were void, and setting both aside." From this decree Mr. CHAMBERLAIN appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and has given "security upon appeal" in the sum of $150,000, to pay my judgment, if affirmed, which will not, in the usual course of things, be decided before the Winter of 1860; in the meantime he remains in the possession of the road.

The individual who signs himself "Stockholder" is evidently in the pay of the Third Mortgage Bondholders," who have the Road under advertisement for sale on the 31st day of May, 1859, and unless the injunction granted by Judge OAKEN, and served on Mr. BARNES, the Trustee, a few minutes before the time he was to have sold the Road, on the 23d day of April, 1859, is sustained, the Road will be sold under the third mortgage, and the stockholders cut off. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as "Stockholder" well knows, is now, and has been, urging the sale of the Road, under the third mortgage, and is decidedly hostile to me, consequently hostile to the stockholders.

Will Mr. "Stockholder" have the goodness to give his name to the public, and likewise inform the stockholders of the Company what share he and his co-conspirators against the stockholders have had, in the issuing of the surplus stock, over the amount allowed by the charter of said Company, which is ten millions. I ask Mr. "Stockholder," who so ably represents with his anonymous pen Mr. "Third Mortgage Bondholder," what he thinks of the following document, and what he thinks of the Wisconsin State Prison.

"STATE OF WISCONSIN, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MADISON, April 29, 1859.

SANFORD R. KANE, Esq., Milwaukee—DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 27th inst. is received. On the stockholders' list of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, filed in this office on the 26th inst., it appears that the number of shares of stock upon the New-York transfer books, is 81,075
And upon the books of the Company, reported by the Secretary 101,010
Total 182,085

Respectfully,
J. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Secretary."

I sincerely hope that there is some mistake in the Secretary's statement. I have written to him to ascertain, and most sincerely hope such a stupendous fraud has not been perpetrated, by any one, upon the stockholders.

Mr. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, to whom the "Third-Mortgage Bondholders" wish the stockholders to give their proxies, and thus consent to have the road sold under the third mortgage, was one of the ten Directors of the road, in 1856, who distributed the so called "Corruption bonds" to the members of the Wisconsin Legislature, taking 10,000 himself.

I have commenced a suit in the District Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, in behalf of the stockholders, against ALEXANDER MITCHELL and his co-directors, to recover against them the sum of one million dollars, and the interest thereon; if successful, the stockholders will gain that amount. He is likewise one of the defendants in the action I have instituted, as a stockholder, against WILLIAM BARNES, Trustee, and others to set aside the third mortgage bonds as fraudulent, and thereby prevent the sale of the road. Mr. MITCHELL was at the time this action was commenced a third mortgage bondholder, and as I am informed, was to have been one of the directors under the new organization if they had been successful in selling on the third mortgage. Among the active friends of Mr. MITCHELL are the third mortgage bondholders, the present direction and Mr. STEPHEN H. ALDEN.

The stockholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company are requested to call on JOHN FITCH, No. 44 Wall-street.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., May 7, 1859.

Circuit Court for Columbia County.—Newcomb Cleveland, plaintiff, *vs.* The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, William Barnes, *et al.*, defendants.—On motion of Wm. P. Snyder and Mat. H. Carpenter, attorneys for the plaintiff, it is hereby ordered, and I do hereby order: That said William Barnes, defendant, his attorney, solicitors, agents, servants and successors, and all persons claiming by, through, or under him, or doing his will, or under his direction, or in any way personating said trustee, absolutely desist and refrain from selling the railroad of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, defendant, or any part or parcel thereof, or any of the property or franchises, or effects, mentioned or described, or in ended to be described, in the trust deed or mortgage from said Railroad Company to said William Barnes, dated the 21st day of June, A. D. 1858, or in the indenture made supplementary and additional thereto, by said Railroad Company, to said Barnes, dated the 11th day of August, 1858, and from attempting to sell, or offering the same for sale, whether by advertisement or otherwise, under the power or authority given or contained in the said mortgage or deed of trust, or said indenture supplementary and additional thereto, until the further order of this court; and I hereby order that an undertaking be executed on the part of the plaintiff, with sufficient security to William Barnes, defendant, in the sum of two hundred dollars, conditional that the plaintiff will pay to the said Barnes such damages as he may sustain by reason of the injunction, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, if the court shall finally decide that the said plaintiff was not entitled to said injunction.

Dated at Madison, Dane county, this 21st day of April, 1859. (Signed) H. S. ORTON,
Judge of the 9th Judical Circuit, Wisconsin.
I certify the above to be a true copy.
(Signed) WILLIAM J. C. FOSTER,
Notary Public, Mil. Co. Wis.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ THOMPSON BROTHERS, NO. 2 WALL-ST., offer for sale at all times, UNITED STATES and STATE STOCKS, for investment or Banking purposes, in amounts to suit.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks on commission promptly executed.

Real Estate.—FRIDAY, May 6.

By order of Court, in suit of WM. WARD, plaintiff, *vs.* ——, Mr. LUDLOW, sold one lot on the northwest corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifth-street, $550. Two lots adjoining on the avenue, $500 each. All, WM. WARD.

Also was sold by order of Court as follows:

House and lot west side Eighth-avenue, 74 feet 8 inches north of Thirty-eighth-street, 12 feet 4 inches by 100 feet. VALENTINE COON, plaintiff, $5,925.

House and lot south side Houston-street, 37 feet 3 inches east of Willet-street, 19 feet 6 inches by 65 feet. C. V. ANDERSON, $2,975.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 7.

COTTON dull; sales to-day 1,000 bales Middling at 12c. Market closed quiet.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 7.

FLOUR firm at $6 75@$6 80. WHISKY has advanced, and is selling at 26c. BACON buoyant; Sides, 6¾c.@8¾c., closing at 7c.@9c. PORK and LARD quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 7.

FLOUR active and advancing. Sales of Superfine at $4 75@$5. WHEAT active and 3c. higher. WHITE, $1 65; Red, $1 67@$1 70. CORN active, at 90c. WHISKY advanced 2c.@3c. Sales of Ohio at 28c.@29c., now held higher.

MOBILE, Friday, May 6.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 800 bales; sales of the week 6,500 bales; receipts ditto 5,250 bales against 10,500 bales last year. Receipts at this port ahead of last year's 173,500 bales. Stock in port 73,500 bales. FREIGHTS to Liverpool, 5-16d. Sterling Exchange, 9@9¼.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 6.

COTTON depressed; market at a stand-still. Receipts for the week, 4,150 bales. Stock in port, 68,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 7.

FLOUR quiet; Howard-street superfine held at $6 75, without sales. WHEAT unchanged. CORN steady, and less buoyant. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY firm; Ohio, 27½c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Sails.	Leaves	For
Africa	May 11	New-York	Liverpool
North Briton	May 14	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	May 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Bremen	May 14	New-York	Southa'n.
Bavaria	May 16	New-York	Southa'n.
Niagara